conversions on dy and hardened sincentance and pre-

ol. V.

ing"--Jesus himself was unutterable joy antihould drink anew of the er's kingdom. and prospects evidently very short intervals of were very clear, till a few ook its happy flight to the ble to keep what sh " Night before last I was it was about 12 o'clock; ul was on its pinions, ready rowing cold. When I enl, appeared very happy to that she expected in a few eaven. To all her friends she was happy-that all t--that she was aware the , but she had no fear-the with the presence of her

"feed on Christ in her

t scene! When I asked he ers from her, said she, " tell appy here and will in worlds an interest in Christ." ning the wheels of life stood rough the infinite merit of ound the "throne of God and a small family and a circle stances who are particularly tion of divine Providence. B. OTHEMAN. 1827.

ne Rev. Griffith Williams. case of his own people to beefore he appears to their help. o Moses, when at the Red between him and heaven. ugh secretly,) and sent deliven you are in such difficulties, ay through them, God will apthen stand still and see His

to deliver his people, He finds iverance; as we read the time of the Judges on, a Jephthah, and He doth bless and deliver them.

nissive to God in distress, is ace. The devil tried to destroy s coming to Christ; he threw re said, I cannot burn him, he have nothing to do with him: vater; the water said, I cannot Il not permit me. immortal until their work be

but he may give good counse so wise but he may err, if he own.

who will reprove your fat hat you enjoy a blessing, which me cannot have.

E CHONS



HRALD.

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHG. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1827.

It is no small part of a preacher's study to select

No. 35.

ZION'S HERALD.

ONFERENCE PRESS-CONGRESS STREET.

T. ASHLEY, PRINTER.

CONDITIONS.

s will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request

GENERAL AGENTS. Rev. Joss Keyre, St. Louis, Missouri. CHARLE ROCHE, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CRIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

IF PREACHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

AR BRETHREN,-We recognise with pleasure be done properly, nothing can be done with crown of glory and a mansion of blessedness in the nothing can be done efficiently, without or-Let us begin, then, with studying attentively ate them in every place where it is practica- O reader, then it may be too late to repent.

me a greater and more uniform impulse to this at work, the Conference Missionary is appointral Sabbath School Agent, to superintend te Sabbath School operations, Bible Classfract Societies; and that there may be unias far as circumstances will admit, a commitrepare a regular system for organizing and avail any thing, unless those who have a duto qualify themselves, as far as possible, for frawn from the same source nearly every Several of the hints above alluded to will be g books are necessary to be had in every

enable them to make their reports in an should see like circumstances. uniforin manner. Where it may be ne-

ist them. Mutual instruction will be spirits. very beneficial to prepare for the discharge

The Hints, &c. godly seed to succeed us in the world and in an adder."-Prov. xxiii. 31, 32. E. MUDGE.

THE BIBLE THE BEST BOOK.

In its sacred pages we are taught the purest and holiest lessons clothed in language both beautiful and soul inspiring. Though strict as rules of life, and coming with divine authority to enforce their observance, yet they do no violence to the heart or to the feelings: adors and Fifty Cents a year—One half payable the famuary, the other the first of July. they offer no bar to true enjoyment. The heart is softened and regulated under their sway; the feelings purified and elevated, and the whole man changed into a new and heavenly attitude, aspiring after God, and waking up into his lovely image. The milk of human kindness when mingled with this holy spring, is sweet-

The presence of the Bible when it is permitted to speak and hold converse and plead for suffering humanity, is, as the presence of the Holy One in his own temple. The breath of Heaven is in the air. The stormy passions of man are hushed! Myriads of the blest crowd around the enraptured soul, till the very elements seem listening to hear the great First Cause in audience with his creature man.

Oh, it is our best and most constant friend-always the same and ever on the giving hand. And wherever it visits have been cordially received and its presence hailed with joy and due respect paid to its kind and unwearied exertions in our behalf, there, a second Eden hath sprung up,—there the hopes of immortality shine out brightly and beautifully-there is safety and peace, fulness of joy, and a friend which sticketh closer than a brother; and in short, all, yes, all that man can seek, or want, or desire to render his state here od of order. Order is His first law. - Noth- happy, beyond expression bappy, and to secure him a

Do we prize it as we ought? or is it less to us than agaly the plan of Sabbath school instruction. the light, and airy, and inconstant trifles of a sickly be. Church has now its Sabbath School Union. agland Conference has formed itself into a ed it to our lips, and journeyed by its light, and ensurchool Society; and has made it the duty of ed its smiles and favor, in the hour of sorrow, in the day of peril, in the view of death, we shall find our-meeting conferences, that they may take selves wholly destitute of true consolation, and turn to neasures to promote Sabbath schools. The its long neglected pages with bitter cryings and s are required to use their influence to form tears, mourning over our wickedness and folly-and,

A SKETCH-NO FICTION.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

'Twas midnight. A celestial halo encircled the queen of night, and all nature was reposing in the repare a regular system for organizing and arms of sleep. Not a breath of wind disturbed the Sabbath Schools, and to select and recomtable books for juvenile libraries. It is not surface of a neighboring brook. The silence of the ow to say whether the plan adopted is the best tomb pervaded the spot which I had chosen for medald have been devised to operate with the itation, while I unconsciously looked around me as if definition of the object; but we are something might appear to disturb my midnight revarose to retrace my footsteps to my lodgings. Penenter upon it with a fixed and steady sive, sad, I had almost forgot I was in existence, when qualify themselves, as far as possible, for my ear was touched by a feeble cry. I hastened to

and to persevere in it until they shall have the spot from whence the sound proceeded, to discovdesired object. Hints for the establish- er, if possible, the cause of the alarm. I descried a regulation of Sabbath schools are in circula-light in a little cottage, encircled with a forest of pines. Thither I bent my course, determined, if in my pow-ned in Zion's Herald, and much information er, to alleviate the sorrows of the inhabitants. I ap-proached the divelling—a few scattering shingles everal of the hints above alluded to will be which hung on the side of the building, and the roof partly covered with boards, showed to the beholder ey are adapted to populous towns and cities. that its inmates had drank the very dregs of poverty.

I entered the lonely habitation, and discovered the 1. A REGISTER, for entering the emaciated form of a woman, reclining on a bed of he scholars, their age, parents' names, when straw, with a boy by her side, while a dog lay under rand leave the school, &c. 2. A Secreta- the table. Unperceived, I was surveying the group as Roll, for entering the names of teachers before me, and forming to my imagination the accis, according to the number and order of dent that had entailed this misery on the family, when and an abstract of attendance, performances, and an abstract of attendance, performances, duct of scholars. 3. A Journal, for noting the wretched being before me. Apologizing for the sections of every Sabbath. 4. A Teachen's look, to record the division, class, number, at least the stringle will seasons, and behavior of the class. The forms lessons, and behavior of the class. The forms large simple, perspicuous, and intelligent, and shortly there will be another added to the number of the dead." I complete the work will not move in that expressed a desire to know the sequel of her history, and the will generally be introduced, as it will expressed a desire to know the sequel of her history, and an abstract of attendance, performances, and an abstract of attendance, performances, and an abstract of attendance, performances, and should now be observed the Saviour's triumph over death and the grave, and the season; there is too much time spent in conversation to no purpose; there are hours in some tents out of every twenty-four that are whiled away and no good broad and the grave, and the season; there is too much time spent in conversation to no purpose; there are hours in some tents out of every twenty-four that are whiled away and no good broad and the grave, and the grave, and the season; there is too much time spent in conversation to no purpose; there are hours in some tents out of every twenty-four that are whiled away and no good broad and the grave, and the writing and the grave, and the grave is too much time season; there is too much time sea nd an abstract of attendance, performances, a noise startled the dog, and a bark from him aroused the the duties of all the officers of the that it might be given as a warning to others, lest they

"My history," said she, "is short, but it contains aving classes formed for learning the al- admonition. I was the daughter of a wealthy farmer irst syllables. (which we trust will seldom in the neighborhood who bestowed upon me all the benefits that a country life afforded. At the age of pasted on cards, which will supply the seventeen I received the addresses of a young man, with the consent of my parents, who, in external apnture lessons, catechisms, hymns, Testa- pearances, was not excelled by any in the neighbor Bibles should be furnished, so that every hood. His character and deportment, as far as I be fully supplied with the books necessa- could learn, were exemplary. He bid fair to become g their studies without interruption .- a useful member of society, and a faithful and affecses, (the teachers in particular.) should tionate husband. The day was fixed for our union." th a table of scripture chronology. - A -Here tears, which before flowed abundantly, now ould be to have the scholars understand word. After she had recovered a little, she continuey read, or rehearse.-To attain this ed,-"the day after our marriage, the fatal secret ome interested.—They must be led to was discovered. He was a partaker of the morning e in the subjects and employment. Let dram. In vain did I inform him that our property re, be questioned with the greatest possi-y and perspicuity on their lessons. Re-our all would be blasted, if he persisted in his course. the words of the apostle, "I had rather No tears, no entroaties, could dissuade him from it. words with my understanding,—than ten My mother being dead before our union, we had been married but a year, when my father was called to the married but a year, when my father was called to the the schools interesting and to profit the world of spirits, and being his only child, his property teachers must study and prepare their fell to me. We were soon reduced, till, at length, we ne fruitful. They must feel interested were in debt, and drove to the habitation in which and take a pleasure in their employment, you now see me. My husband was drowned in a fit hemselves familiar with the subjects of the of intoxication. My child, my child, farewell!"—I the week. They would do well to form ran to the spot to sustain her, but her spirit had fled. o a Bible Class, and derive all the in- Thus departed one, who was once the pride of all who can from their minister, or any one best knew her, by being coupled with a lover of ardent

While gazing on the form before me, that used to of Sabbath school instruction. We would Judson's Questions for Sabbath schools struck with indignation and horror at the sight. I pture lessons-McDowel's Questions on involuntarily exclaimed, "is this the effects of that ain and easy directions for forming, gov- baneful vice, intemperance?" Young men; from the instructing Sunday schools, published by short history here drawn, reflect on the awful consecution, New York. The teacher's quences that ensue by partaking of ardent spirits. W. F. Lloyd-Sunday school teacher's Remember, your character, reputation, honor, useful-Plan of proceeding in forming Sun-Hints, &c. ness, comfort, and happiness, depend upon your con-duct in youth. No drunkard ever arrives to a good hat they were ever engaged as Sunday tian, and the patriot, can look with safety for the enas it has been the means of cultivat- tire abolishment of this vice. Will you betray the ads in useful knowledge and piety. Every confidence reposed in you to the ruin of yourselves, gospel should devote a part of his time your neighbors, and your country? No, it is hoped to this subject. Parents and guardians you will not. Then abolish it among your acquainnd youth should enter into the design, and tances. Accept the cup from no man, and never give hat they are bound to contribute their best it to any, or it will never be extinguished. "Look ness the rising generation. All our hopes not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth Sperity (under God) centre here. O, let his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: wanting in our duty to raise up an intelli- At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like

FOR TION'S HERALD.

A SHORT SERMON. Text. Methodist Preachers and People at Camp-meeting.

and occasion of his ministrations in the name of the Lord. By choosing a subject not suited to the occasion both he and his hearers go away unfruitful and very much disappointed; but, on the other hand, by choosing one with which he is well acquainted, and entering experimentally into the merits of his text and heartily into the feelings and situation of his conswallowed every tenth copy.—All the Preachers in the kindness when mingled with this holy spring, is sweet-end and purified. It flows not, it is true, in its wonting a symmetric requested to be very particular in the content of the publication, or on business.

Wallowed every tenth copy.—All the Preachers in the kindness when mingled with this holy spring, is sweet-end and purified. It flows not, it is true, in its wonting glorified. Whether this sermon is at a proper time and suitable for the occasion I am not to determine, but leaves it for the public to judge. In my text I say, "Methodists," &c. because we take the lead in the domestic hearth—in a word, all who come within that extraordinary means of grate, and those of other orders who meet to worship God with us are usually ready to follow the example which we set them. I ready to follow the example which we set them. have but one general leading idea on which to dwell at this time, though the subject suggests many. I shall leave out those points that have been so frequently touched upon and speak on the following:-1. That we should be contented at the commencement and during the continuance of the meeting. When On the Perpetuity and Divine Authority of the Sabcoming into the grove we should be contented with its situation. Many, both among the preachers and ven--or if this is not the case it ascends or descends too much, and thus, at the very commencement, they get their minds uneasy, dissatisfied and unfit calmly to wait on the object of worship. Thus, to some, may appear to be a small thing, but many have been so disappointed in the place that they have lost the bencfit of the meeting. Be reconciled to God and to the place, be contented to submit to the judgment of your brethren in the vicinity who, doubtless, selected the best spot all things considered. 2. We should be contented with the provision made

for our horses, tents, &c. I have had my feelings seriously injured in relation to this point especially at a Camp-meeting where this part of the care principally devolved on me; when I was spending all my time to wait on my brethren as well and speedily as possible, some of them were considerably dissatisfied and nearly resolved to leave the ground, and all because they were not waited on quite as soon as they wished to be. Contentment, the spirit of forbearance and patience must be exercised in relation to our situation through the encampment, in order that we may have a peaceful spirit with which to worship the Lord Jesus, and that we may be useful in all our exercises of religious worship. Those who are at the trouble and expense of preparing the ground and making other provisions on such occasions usually have enough to be r without hard thoughts and remarks of discontent and dissatisfaction from their brethren. May the Lord grant us a knowledge of the happy art of bearing each other's

When this part is cheerfully attended to we must. 3dly, be contented to labor in our several spheres for God and the good of precious souls. As preachers we loiter away too much of our precious time to no purpose when we should be using some means to win souls to Christ. Our time is not so faithfully occupied in religious discourse with those who do and those who do not love God, as it should be. We might be instrumental of having much more time spent in prayer in the progress of a Camp-meeting if we would but use our influence. We are too backward about preaching the word from the stand or in the tents; when called on, the excuse is made that we are not prepared; we cannot preach, &c. Shame on that man who professes to be called of God to preach and is unprepared to preach Jesus and Him crucified! It is to be hoped that no preacher will go to Camp-meeting unless he expects to preach and labor for God and his cause. May the Lord renew our commissions and

give us success in our labors!

As private members we are not watchful and praypowerful manner it has in many places heretofore: May the Lord revive his work among the private members and grant us a general spread of inward holiness. I leave the discourse for the public to make the application-praying that God for Christ's sake may have mercy on us and save us in his kingdom for

ever. Amen. A WELL WISHER TO CAMP-MEETINGS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ARMINIANISM AND CALVINISM.

MR. EDITOR As we have frequently been accused of misrepreenting the doctrine of Calvin, and might with equal propriety complain that others have abused those of Arminius, I copy the following as a fair explanation of the two doctrines, from the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia: a work, which, though quite impartial, rather espouses the Calvinistic belief, as it respects the controversy, as might be expected from its origin; and therefore will not be thought to give the Calvinistic sentiments an unfavor able coloring.

"Arminianism," says the author, "is to be considered as separation from Calvinism, with regard to the doctrines of unconditional election, particular redemption, and other points necessarily resulting from these. The Calvinists held, that God had elected a certain portion of the human race to eternal life, passing by the rest, or rather dooming them to everlasting destruction; that God's election proceeded upon no prescience of the moral principles and character of those whom he had thus predestinated, but origiated solely in the motions of his free and sovereign mercy; that Christ died for the elect only, and therefore that the merits of his death can avail for the salvation of none but them; and that they are constrained by the irresistible power of divine grace to accept of him as their Saviour. To this doctrine, that of Arminius and his legitimate followers stand opposed. They do not deny an election; but they deny that it is absolute and unconditional. They argue, that an election of this kind is inconsistent with the character of God, that it bould be spared to qualify the mind for old age. No drunkard can enter into the kingdom of destroys the liberty of the human will, that it contradappy an employment. Many have cause God. It is only to you, the philanthropist, the Chrisdicts the language of scripture, and that is tends to encourage a careless and licentious practice in those by whom it is believed. They maintain that God has elected those only who according not to his decree, but his foreknowledge, and in the exercise of their painfluence of his grace, would possess that faith and hosolely in consequence of their infidelity and disobedi-ence; on account, indeed, of which infidelity and dis-obedience being foreseen by God, their election did

merit, and from the intention of him who appointed it, week. It is no small part of a preacher's study to select to expiate the guilt of every individual; that every insuch subjects as shall always be adapted to the time dividual is invited to partake of the benefits which it time of the apostles, is evident, from the application and torfeit their state of grace, was a question which Arminius left unresolved, but which was soon determined by his followers, that saints may fall from the state of grace in which they are placed by the operation of the Holy Spirit. This indeed, seems to follow as a corollary, from what Arminius maintained respecting the natural freedom and corruption of the will

and the resistability of divine grace." Article Arminianism, No. 2. Page 420. H. H. B********. ianism, No. 2. Page 420. East Windsor, July 2, 1827.

MISCELLANY.

PRIZE ESSAY.

bath. By William Jay, Esq. to whom was awarded the premium of one hardred dollars, by a committee of the Synod of Albuny.

[CONCLUDED.]

Christ himself, far from abolishing the Sabbath, cither by his example or his precepts, vindicated it from the traditional superstition of the Pharisees, explained its nature, and showed that, as it was designed for the benefit of mankind, it did not prohibit acts of mercy and necessity. As the fourth commandment formed a part of the moral law of God, and was independent of Christianity, for either its origin or sanction; it is only incidentally alluded to by Christ and his apostles. -Had there been no condemnation of theft in the New Testament, stealing would still have been sinful, because forbidden by the decalogue, and for the same reason, the obligation of the Sabbath required no confirmation from the Christian dispensation.

But it is contended, that St. Paul admits the abolition of the Sabbath, when, in addressing the Colossians, he says, "Let no man judge you, therefore, in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days." St. Paul is speaking of the abrogation of the Mesaic ritual, and we know that by that ritual certain days were set apart as sacred feasts, on which the people were required to abstain from labor. Thus the 1st, 10th, and 15th days of the seventh month were distinguished as "holy convocations," on which the Jews were to do "no servile work," and, therefore, each of these days is expressly called "a Sabbath," (Lev. xxiii.) The seventh day of the week, was, by pre-eminence, "the Sabbath," and it is not to this, but to the other days on which rest was enjoined, that the apostle refers.

It is urged, however, that, admitting the fourth commandment to be of perpetual obligation, it must be obligatory as respects the seventh day of the week. The Sabbath may be considered as consisting of two parts; first, the holy rest it requires, and secondly, the day on which this rest is to be observed. It is obvious that there can be no other moral connexion between this rest and the day appropriated to it, than the celebration of some event which that day commemorates.— Infinite wisdom, as has already been observed, selected the seventh day, because it was the first that had witnessed the perfect creation; and as that was the greatest display of divine power and goodness, known to man, there was a peculiar fitness in selecting this day for the observance of that holy rest which the Creator established for the temporal and spiritual comfort and happiness of His creatures. The work of redemption, however, is a still more glorious and stupendons exhibition of the divine attributes, and more worthy of the praise and adoration of man; hence the same reasons which at first led to the selection of the last day of the week, render it highly proper that the Sabbath should now be observed on the day which witnessed

We are reminded, nowever, of the control pass from the Christ, that not one jot or tittle should pass from the law, and it is affirmed, that if the day of the Sabbath dence of the practice of the Christian church in that in contradiction, to that declaration, been repealed .-The words of the commandment are, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou la- bath day. Although the great majority of his subjects bor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," &c. The term "seventh day" is here used, and, perhaps, designedly, in an indefinite sense, and may as well refer to the six preceding days of labor, as to the last day of the week; and especially, as no mention is made of the week. ought to be remembered, that, although the seventh day of the week was selected for the Sabbath, yet that the selection was made prior to the delivery of the decalogue, and that the observance of this day from the creation, rendered it unnecessary to specify it in the commandment.-Under the Jewish dispensation, the expression, "the seventh day," would naturally be understood as referring to the last day of the week; while, under the Christian dispensation, the expression will equally apply to the day succeeding the six days of la-Hence the commandment is literally binding upon Christians; and is literally obeyed those who observe the Sabbath on the first day of the

Again, we are told, that, admitting no particular day in the week is pointed out in the fourth commandment, as the Sabbath, yet we know that a certain day was, in fact, selected by divine appointment, and that no other day can lawfully be substituted by human authority. To this assertion we readily assent, and we find in the universal observance of the first day of the week, by the Christian world for many centuries. strong and presumptive evidence, that this change was enjoined by Christ, who, probably in reference to this very event, declared Himself to be "Lord even of the As there would have been no propriety in observing

the first day of the week, before our Saviour's resurrection, the change that was afterwards to take place was not announced in His public instructions, and He left it to his apostles to introduce the Christian Sabbath, when the reason for the change could be understood by all. It is most probable that the apostles received their instruction on this subject, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension of their Master. Our Lord seems also to have pointed out the first day of the week, as a season peculiarly appropriated

And those who are not elected are allowed to perish, not because they were not elected but merely and solely in consequence of their infidelity and disobedi-

not take place. They hold, that Christ died for all successive Sundays, and absenting Himself during men in the literal and unrestricted sense of that the intervening week, and afterwards in the visible phrase; that his atonement is able, both from its own descent of the Holy Spirit on the same day of the

has procured: that the grace of God is offered to given to it by St. John, of "the Lord's day," and likemake the will comply with the invitations, but that wise from an incident in the history of St. Paul. From this grace may be rendered ineffectual by the sinner's a careful examination of Acts xx. 6 and 7, it appears perversity. Whether true believers necessarily per- that St. Paul arrived at Troas on Tuesday; and yetit severed, or whether they might fall from their faith, was not until the ensuing Sunday, that he met with and forfeit their state of grace, was a question which the disciples, to break bread, and to preach to them. That it was the custom of the primitive Christians to assemble on Sunday, is also evident from St. Paul's directions to the Corinthians, relative to a collection about to be made for certain necessitous brethren .-"Upon the first day of the week, let every one of you, lay by him in store as God has prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." (1.Cor. xvi. 12.) It necessarily follows, from this direction, that the Corinthians were in the habit of assembling together on the first day of the week, and that when thus assem-bled, they were "to lay by," that is, deposit in a com-mon fund, their charitable contributions, for otherwise, the object of the apostle, "that there be no gatherings when I come," would have been defeated. It appears that similar directions were given to "the churches of Galatia;" and hence we have a right to infer, that Sunday was observed in all the churches founded by the apostles; and the practice of the apos-tles was equivalent to a command to all their followers. The authority for substituting the first for the last day of the week, must, indeed, have been indisputable, since, for several centuries after this innovation, its propriety was never questioned by Christians of any name or sect. The writings of the early fathers, afford unequivocal proof, that the primitive Christians observed the first day of the week as their Sab-

Ignatius, a companion of the apostles, says, in so many words, "Let us no more sabbatize;" that is, keep the Jewish sabbath: "but let us keep the Lord's day, on which our Life arose."

Justin Martyr, who lived at the close of the first, and the beginning of the second century, says, "On the day called Sunday, is an assembly of all who live in the city or country, and the memoirs of the apostles, and the writings of the prophets," that is, the Old and New Testaments, "are read." For this, he assigns the reasons of the Christians, viz: "That it was the day on which the creation of the world began, and on which Christ arose from the dead."

Irenaus, a disciple of Polycarp, the disciple of Sta John himself, who lived in the second century, says, "On the Lord's day every one of us Christians keeps the Sabbath, meditating in the law," or scriptures, "and rejoicing in the works of God."

Dionysius, Bishop of Corinth, who lived in the time of Irenaus, that is, in the second century, says, in his letter to the church at Rome, "To-day we celebrate the Lord's day, when we read your epistle

Tertullian, who lived in the second century, speaks of the Lord's day as a "Christian solemnity;" and assorts that some of the heathers funcied that the sun was the God of the Christians, because they celebrated the first day of the week.

Origen, who lived in the second century, urges the duty of prayer, "especially on the Lord's day, which is a commemoration of Christ's pas-

Eusebius, who lived at the close of the third, and beginning of the fourth century, declares, that "from the beginning the Christians did assemble on the first day of the week, called by them the Lord's day, for

the purpose of religious worship."

To these testunonies may be added that of Pliny, who, in his celebrated letter to Trajan, written about The year 107, speaking of certain Christians who had been arraigned before him, observes, "They affirmed that they were wont to meet together on a stated day, before it was light, and sing among themselves alternately a hymn to Christ, as to God."

No sooner did Christianity become the religion of the state, than the arm of the magistrate was interposed to protect the Sabbath from profanation. Constantioe, the first Christian emperor, about the year 300, issued a decree forbidding all labor, except that of husbandry, on Sunday, (dies solis,) and he excuses this We are reminded, however, of the declaration of exception, on the plea of frequent necessity. ever opinion we may form of the sincerity of Constanage; and that, in the judgment of Constantine and his advisers, the principles of the religion he had embraced, imperiously demanded the sancufication of the Sabwere pagans; and, notwithstanding the toleration he allowed them in their opinions and worship, he still required them to abstain from labor on the first day of the week. It is also worthy of remark, that he calls Sunday "the venerable day," an epithet that would have been inapplicable, had not this day been long distin-

guished for its peculiar sanctity. The authorities we have cited prove beyond all doubt, that the Christian church, from the time of the apostles, acknowledged and observed a weekly Sab-If the Sabbath was abolished by Christ, then has his church been guilty of perpetuating this ordi-nance, in opposition to His will, and in defiance to His authority; and it was led into this crime, if not by the express directions, at least by the countenance and connivance of His inspired apostles!

When we consider the nature and 'practical influence of this institution, it seems absolutely indispensable, not only to the extension, but to the very existence, of Christianity. We are at a loss to conceive how its doctrines could have been promulgated, and its ordinances administered, unless a periodical cessation from labor had permitted all classes of society regularly to assemble for religious worship and instruction .-Take this day from the calendar of the Christian, and all that remains will be cloudy and cheerless. Religion will instantly decay; ignorance; error, and vice, will immediately triumph; the sense of duty vanish; morals fade away; the acknowledgment, and even the remembrance, of God, be far removed from mankind; the glad tidings of salvation cease to sound, and the nunication between earth and heaven be cut off for ever." And did the Redcemer of the world abolish an institution thus important to the church, which He purchased with his own blood; and is He indebted for the purity and extension of that church to an act of hold rebeilion to His own authority? And shall we dare to ascribe to man, whose breath is in his nostrils, and whose very wisdom is foclishness with God, the transcendent blessings and enjoyments of the Sabbath, and deny the glory of it to Him, whose work is perfect, and whose ways are judgment?

In the garden of Paradise, our first parents were tural powers of self-determination, acting under the to his service, by meeting with his disciples on two blessed with a returning day of rest and praise; and * In the liturgy of the established church of England, and of after the waters of the deluge had testified the wrath themselves over the face of the earth, carried with them their veneration for this holy day; and continued Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and for a long series of ages, this command, recorded on stone by the Deity Himself, was preserved with circumstances of unexampled reverence and dignity, and honored by a mi-aculous emblem of the divine presence. This procept, and the other commands of the decalogue, were delivered, recorded, and preserved, in a manner peculiarly calculated to distinguish them from the temporal institutions of the Mosaic dispensation, and at the time when that dispensation was about to terminate, the Saviour of the world solemnly declared to the assembled multitude, that, "till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle should in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." As Lord of the Sabbath, He substituted the day of his own resurrection, for the one originally appointed; and He honored this day by selecting it for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon His apostles, endowing them with power to proclaim the everlasting gospel to all nations, and kindreds, and From that time to the present, the Christian Sabbath has been acknowledged by every nation professing the name of Christ; nor will the obligation to observe it, cease to be binding upon every individual of the human family, to whom the gospel has been communicated, till he shall have been removed into the regions of despair, or shall have entered on that eternal Sabbath, which remaineth for the people

It is foreign to the design of this essay, to expatiate on the various benefits which the Sabbath confers on nations and individuals. It is sufficient to remark, that it has contributed more than any human institution whatever, to the peace and good order of society, and to the comfort and happiness of its several members; and that the degree of reverence with which it is regarded, affords, in general, a safe and accurate criterion of public and individual morality.

With respect to the duties connected with this holy mmand to keep holy the Sabbath day, requires us to employ this day for the purposes of religion, and, con sequently forbids us to devote it to the ordinary business and amusements of life. The excitements of avarice, and the allurements of pleasure, may, indeed, tempt us to frame excuses for appropriating to ourselves that time which our Maker has consecrated to His own service, but conscience will deride our vain and impious endeavors; and the terrors of the last day will vindicate an ordinance, coeval and commensurate with the existence of the world.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

benefit of a friend, it occurred to me that its insertion would probably gratify many of the readers of the G.

In the memoirs concerning the History, Sciences, Arts, &c. of the Chinese, Vol. v. p. 44, we find the following,-"They (the Chinese) divide their weeks like us, following the order of the planets. The Sun and the World are the two first; as to the other five the Chinese have given them the names of their five elements, which are, Earth, Fire, Water, Wood, and Metals. They have applied the name of the element Earth, to the planet which we call Saturn; of Wood, to Jupiter; of Fire, to Mars; of Metals, to Venus;

and of Water, to Mercury."

La Place, in his "Exposition of the System of the World," has the following remarks. "The origin of the week is lost in the most remote antiquity, but is continued without interruption through every age and is found in the successive calendars of various nations It is very remarkable that it is precisely the same all over the world, both in respect to the manner of designating the days, under the oldest system of Astronomy, and also in corresponding to the same physical It is, perhaps, the most ancient and incontestable monument of human science. It seems to indicate that our knowledge is derived from some common source." P. 18.

Instead of the Century, the Chinese had a period of sixty years, and instead of the week, a period of sixty days, but the short period of seven days, in use through out all the East, was known to them in the remotest ages. P. 363.

According to Dion Cassius, the week is derived from the Egyptians. The week is found in India among the Bramins, and with our names, and the days which have corresponding names answer to the same physical instant of time. This period was in use among the Arabians, the Jews, the Assyrians, and in all the East. It is impossible, among so many different people, to determine who was the author. We can only say, it is the most ancient monument of astronomical knowledge. P. 365.

MASSACHUSETTS SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

From the very interesting Report of this Union we make two extracts, as evidences that the Spirit of God owns and blesses the delightful operations of Sabbath Schools.

FREQUENT VISITS.

"The teachers make frequent visits to the parents of the children, and are much encouraged by being well received. In a visit made to a very wretched family whose little daughter attends the school, the teacher says, 'We found them in a miserable hovel, and apparently destitute of every necessary comfort, either for body or soul. On entering into conversation, the father acknowledged that in his youth he had received the good instruction of a pious mother; that he was a child of many prayers; he appeared to think he had once known the truth, but had wilfully departad from it; that he had lived not only in the neglect of known duty, but in the indulgence of gross sins. We claim urged upon him the importance of repentance, and of his attending that night the house of public worship, which he had long neglected. He objected for the want of decent apparel, but, with much persuasion, we prevailed upon him to attend at the mission house that evening. Another man who had been sitting si-lent, and had listened attentively to the conversation, started up, as we were about leaving the room, and said, 'Well, Mr. J. you have made a good resolution. I feel that these ladies have come here from holy mo-tives, and I feel, that like yourself, I have been living in sin, and in the neglect of every known duty, and I am determined that I will go home, and get my wife and children, and go with you to meeting to-night.'— They were all seen at the mission house the same evening."-Third Bap. Fem. School, Boston.

UTILITY OF LIBRARIES.

"The following fact will illustrate the happy influbath the library was established. The book proved with us." an interesting one, and he resolved to exert himself to get another on the following Sabbath. He did so: and thee. library books read, his interest in them has been excited to such a degree, that every week he either reads,

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE MARTYRS. In the early ages of Christianity, a custom existed which bore the name of "Memoria Martyrum"-it was an annual visit to the Christian cemetery, where were inhumed the bones of those who had sealed their testimony with their blood. The day set apart for this visit was the day of the hero's death, to which they gave the more appropriate title of his BIRTHDAY; the day upon which he was born to a better world; when he laid aside mortality and put on immortality; when the warrior ungirded his armor, and becoming more than They wandered from grave to grave, they read the a conqueror, received an unwithering palm and an eternal crown.

In the periods of persecution, these visits were secret and stolen; before the break of day, or after the shades of evening had closed, they met upon the hallowed spot, and, in retirement, in silence, in meditation, obtained fresh strength for the tremendous conflict .-The character of the place was most accordant; it was situated generally far from any town or village, and in the depth of a shadowy wood; there reposed those tro-phies of constancy and of victory, the mangled bodies and collected bones of those of whom the world was not worthy.

These sylvan sanctuaries were oftentimes their only temples; the wide spreading trees were their only walls; the sky their only roof; the tombs of slaughtered saints were the pavement; and there, how elevated, how sublime, how fervent their devotions Can it be wonderful, that, returning to the world they carried back with them such a portion of th martyr's spirit, that the united universe could not shake it?

In the days of the Emperor Aurelian, who was called THE RESTORER OF THE ROMAN WORLD, the church-With respect to the duties connected with this holy season, we will only observe, that, although many may innocently and sincerely differ as to minute points of practice, yet no one can doubt for a moment, that the command to keep holy the Sabbath day, requires us to lerian, and had sent from its ranks many a conqueror. The town has its name from its position, chiefly and cruelty of an arm strengthened, and a heart har- ing these hills of earth from another place? dened, in the school of a Roman war. The season of In making a translation of the quotations in French, her memorial was the spring time, and closely she redo not remember to have seen such. They are gencontained in Zion's Herald of week before last, for the sembled those fair and promising blossoms which give erally on fertile wooded bottoms, or the richest alluground.

like the smile of immortality from the shade of the crowded future population will exist, in the days to tomb: and venerable age, and noontide manhood, and come. The only circumstance, that strongly discredyouth, with its smiles and rejoicing, assembled on that its their having been formed by the progenitors of the morning to visit the tomb of Lavinia Alba. The sun present Indians, is the prodigious size of some of them, rose over the rich profusion of Italian groves, the dew beyond what could be expected from the sparse popuwas on the turf, the mist was in the sky-all was beau-lation, and the indolence of the present race.-We tiful. The company passed along the winding path of know of no monuments, which they now raise for their the wood, sometimes partly lost behind the trees, some-times wholly visible; they sang as they moved along; few days. We have seen mounds, which would re-visited him on his dying bed, and found him very joythe air was sweet and adapted to the step; it resembled some of those Roman Catholic airs which were ed on our canals, with all their mechanical aids and

" Followers of the slaughter'd Je-Gone without the camp with Him: To the mansions ve inherit, All the glare of earth how dim !

"Can imperial courts exhibit, Aught that may with these compare? Halls of ivory and silver, Faint would be your brilliance there?

"Gates of pearl, and gem foundations, Through the heavenly city shine; Golden streets and walls of beauty, Glow with radiance divine.

There no sun nor moon is shining. No created light is known; it unmingled lustre streaming From the bright eternal throne.

There the ransom'd nations wander. Kings and priests to God they reign; There the myriad harpers harping, Cease not day nor night their strain!

There are meads of fadeless verdure There are ineans or manager.
There the living waters flow:
There the Lavab, amidst them, leads them,
Where the trees of healing grow.

"There shall be, that overcomet!; An eternal pillar stand;
On his head a crown of glory,
Victor, palm-branch in his hand

" Him, the second death can never Offer danger or alarm, For the Alpha and Omega

Rules it with victorious arm "Welcome scourges, welcome prisons, Welcome death with all its stings; Life from death, and joy from sorrow Honor from dishonor springs.

" Hallelujah! Hallelujah! We shall one day conquer too; Whether calms or storms await a Jesus lives to lead us through!

This they resumed at intervals as they passed a-

In the deep part of the wood they had just finished the last cadence, when they heard a rough voice ex-

"I tell thee, Lucius, it is a party of those night-lovers, those light-flyers, who have lately been tolerated -they are a sacrilegious set, who blaspheme the gods, and have deserted the altars of their childhood and the temples of their fathers. By Hercules, I'll rout the whole body of them !"

"Flavius, I'll be with thee, and the blood of a bish-op for Mars!"

"Come along, then-Roman hands, to work!" They sprang through the thicket, and stood in the younger members of the church; after them came the

from that time to the present, a period of more than a The two officers passed on with the Christians, and who caused him to read it, observed that he was prothe first chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Roman winter and sugment. His fathern and sugment is at person of more time and sugment. The two omcers passed on with the Curistians, and who caused min to read it, observed that he was produced them to the sylvan burying-place. It foundly affected. A few days after, this man wrote to increasing in the bounds of the society, and in power, increasing in the bounds of the society, and in power. The number of hopeful converts is at present about 50.

There have been several very remarkable cases. The work has been purely of this contested subject. About the time to the product of the first chapter of the noon, winter and summer. His father was formerly path wound round trees thickly grouped, and a narrow mans, had excited in his heart sensations which it was

to distinguish it from others, and to use it in the compulsas been led from reading the books, to peruse the were cut in the chalk those mystic letters A and O, he went, his heart oppressed and his eyes bathed in to distinguish it from others, and to use it in the computation of their time, long after the remembrance of its institution, and of the duties to which it had been appropriate to a missionary society. The library was the instruinstitution, and of the duties to which it had been appropriate the duties the ment of bringing about this happy change."—Fort rous observances. On Mount Sinai, the voice of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the Almighty was heard to proclaim, "Remember the rous observances of the rous observances of the rous observances of the rous observances. The rous observances of the rous observan the hardships of an orphan state; over them was inscribed, "GEMME INFANTULE JESU FISCI." A little beyond lay an aged Christian, whose hoary hairs had been dyed red in his own blood; around were many day read by his children. He executed this design of all ages and stations, who had won the crown of martyrdom; many had died peacefully, but over them all in this occupation a pleasure he had never before exthe epitaph proclaimed full faith, serene confidence, death conquered, and immortality won. It was so different paper is steeped in tears; I have a horror of myferent from all which these Roman soldiers had ever self, and yet I feel a joy and satisfaction beyond the witnessed or conceived, that no presence of a heathen power of words to express." oracle, no sacred cavern, no unfathomed mystery of the gods, could have overpowered them so entirely. - God can never pardon such a sinner as me. 1 am," epitaphs, and conversed with the Christians upon the exhausted, and often, when sending our children to subjects of them. The church spent some hours, as school, we are unable to supply them with bread for usual upon these occasions, in visiting the several spots where slept those whom they had known and lov- God's goodness,—which, notwithstanding all my ofed, in conversing upon the heroic deeds of the martyrs, fences, has been able to support me so long,—that I and particularly of her endurance, whose memorial they were then celebrating; and when they returned, the soldiers stayed, so chained were they to the spot to God will not forsake me :- I submit both body and which their natural love of heroism had given such enchanting power. From that day they began to fre- willingly afflict myself, for I deserve his wrath; but quent the assemblies of the Christians; soon were they my consolation is in the grace which I have received admitted members of their society, and in the persecution which arose shortly afterward in the reign of Dio- | Him." clesian, they both suffered martyrdom, and at last reposed in that woody cemetery, which might, in truth, be called their spiritual birth place!

JAMES EDMESTON.

From Flint's Western Monthly Review. INDIAN MOUNDS.

There are many interesting mounds near St. Louis, a little north of the town. Some of them have the aspect of being enormous stacks. That one of them, cal es enjoyed quietness: they were permitted to assem- led the Falling Garden, is generally pointed out as a never experienced religion. I accordingly went and happened at that time that a church in the vicinity of of Circleville, in this state, is principally laid out with- five years afterwards, when, to my surprise, I found Agylla, the modern Cervatori, which had borne a se- in the limits of a couple of contiguous mounds, the the man alive, and very happy in the God of his salvavere persecution under the Emperors Decius and Va- one circular, and the other in the form of a square. baptized with the better baptism of blood, met to cele- circular mound. In this, and in many other of the size. brate the memorial of a virgin saint. Lavinia Alba mounds, the singular circumstance is said to exist, had proved that the most heroic courage and the most and it is affirmed by those, who live near them, and delicate frame are by no means inconsistent, and that, ought to know the truth of what they declare, that the able, but whenever religious conversation was introin the strength of the CRUCIFIED ONE, a weak female earth, of which they are composed, is not the same was more than equal to all the torture which refined with that, on which they are placed. Why should the ingenuity could inflict, and all the fury, and violence, builders have encountered the immense toil of bring-

Some of them are said to be found on hills .-- We hope of fruit, but are scattered by a whirlwind on the vial prairies, where wild fruits, game and fish are abundant, and at hand. The most dense ancient popu-Lovely was the morning awaking from the night, lation existed, precisely, in the places, where the most quire the labor of a thousand men, such as are employoriginally composed for processions; some of which, improved implements of labor, for months to construct as the Hymn to the Virgin, (Mariner's,) we have a them. We have, more than once, paused in view of in reference to the adjoining country, and their conformation is so unique and similar, that no eye besitates long, in referring them to the class of artificial works. The largest that has been discovered in the Ohio val ley, as far as we know, is in the bottom of Grave creek, near its entrance into the Ohio, and fourteen miles be-saying, arrive ye dead and come to judgment." The The Bible class, whose recitations were attended. low Wheeling. It is between thirty and forty rods in generality, however, think but little of this awful and circumference at its base, with a proportionate diame- important period. A Christian king of Rungary, beter: it is seventy feet in perpendicular height, and has ing very sad and pensive, his brother, who was a gay a table area on its summit, which is sixty feet in di-ameter; in the centre of which is a great and regular ness. "O brother," said the king, "I have been a concavity. A single white-oak rises from this con- great sinner against God, and know not how to die, or cavity, like a flag-staff.

esting group of mounds, that we have seen, is near thoughts. The king made no reply; but it was the Cabokia, in the American bottom, not far from the custom of the country, that if the executioner came form is that of a parallelogram. Its circumference is dead of night, sent the executioner to sound the truming, to convey any thing like the impressions which i every traveller of feeling has experienced, in travelling over this prairie in summer. All that he has heard about the rank luxuriance of grass and flowers, the extent of this immense flower garden, the nobleness of the forests, that bound it on the one hand, and the hoary and stupendous bluffs, that rise, as the external walls of nature, to limit it on the other, fall short in effect, of what he feels from sight. In the centre of this strange, flowering solitude, he encounters this mound, and the silent abode of the monks. The earth could not have furnished them with a place more in keeping with their profession and avowed objects. In the midst of the American bottom; perhaps the most fertile spot on the globe, exerting its exhaustless fertility only in the production of dense forests, or the useless luxuriance of grass and flowers, all in view of their dwelling is forest, or prairie. A few dreaming old men vowed to perpetual silence, apparently belonging more to another world than this seat themselves on one of these lonely and inexplicable monuments of generations that are now no more, and as they may never speak to each other, they are compelled to hold all their converse with this solitude, and these tombs of the desert. No noise disturbs them by day or by night, but the countless chirpings of the grass hoppers, hootings of owls, howling of wolves, or the winds, sweeping over the grass of the prairies.

THE NEW BIRTH.

The following account is found in the third annual

path-the foremost had passed it-these were the report of the Female Bible Society of Paris in France. Bishop, supported on each side by a deacon; next fol- also father of several children, far from fulfilling his son is emphatically assigned: It is because the "earth lowed the remaining deacons, and last, the general bo-The sight of the venerable pastor checked the inal excesses, having from his youth persisted in the ferocity of the soldiers—so much benignity, so much habits of vice. Yet the devoted tenderness of his wife ily, and induce them to recognise each other as brethmeekness, united with dignity, forced them to pause.

meekness, united with dignity and dignity and dignity and dignity and dignity and dignity and dignity one will harm us .- Soldiers, you would find us but distress became great; he was unable to retain any ence of the library in other respects. A boy, who had previously been connected with the school, but children, nor from the unarmed, that Roman warridying of want, he was urged to the very brink of deswhose interest in its exercises had very sensibly di- ors are accustomed to win their glory—Christian pair. At length, some circumstances, led him into minished, became entitled to a book on the first Sab- courage is strong to endure, do you doubt it? Come acquaintance with a member of the Auxiliary Bible ciety, whose exhortations induced him to read the "Pass on, old man," said Lucius, "we will not harm Hely Scriptures. He had been struck with a passage path wound round trees thickly grouped, and a narrow pass by the side of a trunk of amazing growth, led to a deep dell, round which were walls of chalk, bowered with the weight of an overcharged conscience, and the meetings. The greatest number hopefully contained with the weight of an overcharged conscience, and the meetings. The greatest number hopefully contained that he could no longer find calm nor repose; he contained in one week, has been about ten. The work

with all the sincerity of a penitent sinner, and found

"From whence, then, arises this, Madame? continued he, "in a cruel situation; all my means are no longer experience affliction or uneasiness, even in what will become of churches and impenient sin thinking of those dear children. That omnipotent soul to His entire and all-wise disposal, and would from our Saviour, Jesus Christ through my faith in

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. THE AGED CONVERT.

The first year I entered the travelling connexion, in passing round the circuit which was then called Litchfield, I was pressingly invited by the descendants of a very aged man to go to a remote part of Cornwall to preach at the house of their venerable ancestor. They discovered a great anxiety for him, saying he was about a hundred years old, and that he had tion. His name was Tanner, and was known by the in the name of great Tanner, on account of his uncommon His descendants and acquaintance informed me, that he had always been a very steady man, and very faithful to attend public worship while he was gainst us is turbulent, we have formed three new duced in his presence, he discovered an uneasiness, and would absent himself from the company. However, when he was about a hundred and four years of age, there was a revival of religion in his neighborhood, when his children and grand children became extensive revival. May the great Head of the ch very anxious on his account, and God was pleased to honor us; may we have the prayers of the rel own their endeavors by bringing him into the kingdom of God. He became very joyful and happy, and retained the same happy frame until the day of his Lord in a day. Yours most respectful death, which was about three years afterwards.

I visited him frequently in the course of the two last years of his life, in which time he became anxious to receive the ordinance of baptism. I accordingly administered it to him when he was a hundred and six time, nearly 3000 inhabitants. The follow years old, at which time I asked him concerning the extract of a letter from the Rev. John B. Sha state of his mind: to which he replied (speaking after of the Congregational Church in that place. the manner of some people,) "I am dreadful happy." ful and happy. In this blessed frame of mind he continued until death closed the mortal scene.

Brother Ebenezer Washburn, with whom I traveleld, consigned his body to the silent grave, and I trust dopted into our worship. They sang to the following these gigantic erections, and inquired, if they were angelic guards escorted his happy spirit to the abodes not natural hills. But they are uniformly so placed, of the blessed, where he now rests in the paradise of

THE JUDGMENT DAY. Jerome used to say, that it seemed to him as if the how to appear before God in judgment!" His brother, But the most numerous, and by far the most inter-making a jest of it. said, "these are but melancholy Mississippi. There are said to be two hundred in all. and sounded a trumpet before any man's door, he was The largest is on the banks of Cahokia creek. Its presently to be led to execution. The king in the be obviously and directly traced to any commonly given at eight hundred yards, and its height pet before his brother's door; who hearing it, and seefrom ninety to a hundred feet. There is a terrace on ing the messenger of death, sprang into the king's pres-much distinctiveness. By the reading of a relief the south side of it. When we first saw it, the monks of La Trappe had a monastery adjoining it and their garden was on the terrace. They cultivated the fended me. And is the sight of my executioner as such design, on the part of those who were viging to know in what he had offended. Trappe had a monastery adjoining it and their garden was on the terrace. They cultivated the fended me. And is the sight of my executioner as from house to house, or by some other exemption. mound. All words are superfluous, all efforts unavail- dreadful, and shall not I who have greatly offended, itself as unimportant as these, have sinn it before the judgment seat of Christ.

MARSHAL BULOW. " Marshal Bulow the Prussian General who brought up the army of reserve at Waterloo, and by whom the fate of that bloody day was decided, is now converted to Christ, has given up his military profession, and is prosecuting his missionary labors for souls through who love Zion, in the closet and in little co Europe, and this under the patronage of the continental Society in London, for the propagation of the gospel in Europe. The Marshal appeared in London, at the annual meeting of the Society, and gave them the different badges of warlike glory that he had obtained, desiring they might be devoted to the enlargement of the cause of mercy and truth in the world. He has the simplicity of a little child, whilst he pussesses the most undaunted courage. He appears to be very eminently qualified for the work to which our God has appointed him. He is not only diligent in his work, but his usefulness is very great."

"What hath God wrought! This is one instance out of many that might be cited, and will serve to applying the best evidences in individu convince us that nothing short of Christianity will ever exterminate war with all its horrors. If Peace Societies in England and America would accomplish their object, let them zealously unite to spread the Y. Observer. gospel amongst men. It is this, and this only, that is the instrument consecrated by God himself to bring to naught those depraved feelings of the human heart, which engender war, and from which it invariably springs. If the lion and the lamb, if the vulture and dove are to associate, if the weaned child is to put his hand on the cockatrice den without injury, if no A man matried to a mild and virtuous woman, and hurt or destruction is to exist amongst men, the rea-

REVIVALS.

LITCHFIELD, N. Y.

A revival of religion of a very interesting character has been in gradual progress for several months past, in Litchfield, Herkimer county, about ten miles S. E. from Utica. Its first decided appearance was in Feb- unanswerable proofs of the immorality of the it of prayer, and with great stillness and solemnity in the erection of the new theatre in Common cited to such a degree, that every week he either reads, or listens to these little messengers. He now regards the Sabbath school as a most important institution, and the Sabbath school as a most important institution, and the contract of the same general character of the late. At the entrance to receive and to aid him with her advice. In short,

In this revival, all the power and glory and stion belongeth unto God; for it is the Lord and man, that has convicted and converted any sig His boly word, his Holy Spirit, his holy arm hath ten him the victory, and not we ourselves; not fo but for his own holy name's sake.

In the progress of this revival, we learn, that offence of the cross has not ceased;" and the the heathen rage and the people imagine a thing," the Lord maketh " the wrath of man praise h An unusual harmony of feeling and sentiment pre in the church. Christians appear to "love one a sleeping in the field of death, and converts for couthful companions that are gone away with wicked. Many heads of families are among the jects of the work; and several who had been Un

The Bible class and Sabbath school, both in a flo ishing state, have already shared richly in this revir But O, what will those miserable sinners do. pose the work, and still resist the Holy Ghost, B the Lord shall call them before his awful throne! A where no revivals occur. Brethren, pray for peace of Jerusalem .- West. Rec.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal

Pittefield Mass., Aug. 8, 1827. MR. EDITOR :- As there is no subject more pl ing to the friends of Jesus than that of revivals of re gion, I am induced to send you a short account of work of the Lord in Pittsfield circuit. Truly it m be said, others have labored and we have enter their labors.

In the course of a few months past there has be considerable religious excitement in this see country. Many have sought and found the their great comfort. By what particular mea work commenced I am not able to say. Minister members of different denominations have been active in it. My brethren who have preceded this field of labor, I presume, have been the happy struments in promoting this work. Neither they we have occupied this part of the gospel field will opposition. Once it was open, but now secret. ing this revival every means have been resorted give it a course favorable to the interest of som Since we came to this circuit, we have had good tin The work is still going on, sinners are awakened converted to the Lard. Our meetings are well at ed, solemn, and interesting. Although the curre cieties, and received eighty on trial. We are encouraged; the Lord is with us indeed; the of members in this circuit enter spiritedly into the with us, and are actively engaged to help forward blessed work. We are looking forward for a may victory be proclaimed on Israel's side, time soon arrive when a nation shall be born PRADLEY SILLICK.

HARTFORD, N. Y.

[The town of Hartford probably contains, a

For some time after my last report was forw: the work of the Spirit of God was carried on a creasing solemnity and power. During several cessive weeks, from fifteen to twenty were rec among those whose delight it is to feel and say unto us, not unto us. O Lord, but unto thy n Of the hopeful converts, about it glory. heads of families -- the most of whom are in a two or three superintendents and about tharty t of Sabbath schools, together with a numbe scholars, all but two or three of the constant; ants of one of the Bible classes, and a great proof the members of the other. Some, it should The Bible class, whose recitations were attende bath noon, has been discounned, and a preser ing substituted in its room. Bible classes and S school instruction have plainly exerted a gregood influence; have been powerful instrume preparing the minds of the people, especially youth, to receive the grace of God, and have, doubt, been intimately connected, as far as men concerned, with the history of the conversion of

Seldom have I been acquainted with a reviva ligion, in the progress of which so little succe course of means, and the operation of the Holy ask, as did the trembling jailor, "What is be saved?" Means, it is true, have been used used, I trust, with a good degree of fidelity. By they who have been active, have appears "except the Lord keep the city, the wa and the several members conversed with an for individually. In the pulpit and elsewhere have been introduced frequently, and truths on with much earnestness, which were calcu show the entire dependence of sinners upon pendent God, their immediate duty to rep believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and obey the and their folly and guilt and utter inexcusal continuing a single hour to rebel against God mportance of discriminating between genuit lusive hopes, of understanding what are not are evidences of regeneration, and the no means, been forgotten. Fruits exh life, it has been often stated, farmish the safe on by which to judge of the Christian charac



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1827

THE THEATRE.

Much excitement exists in many of our citie subject of theatrical exhibitions. Discussion moral tendencies of the stage have appear business papers wherever the erection of a ne tre has been projected. The results of thest sions have not, as yet, been the abandonment theatrical enterprise-yet the sensibility of the P mind to the merits of the question, and the munity on this contested subject. About the time style, contained sentiments of brilliancy, and attracted much since been printed in a pamph does ample justice to the claims al community-admits many b vanced by its advocates, and th with a vivid sketch of realities been denied even by those who subject of ridicule. The first dressed to the subscribers for th of such general application that its own glowing language, and read by every lover of the dram

LETTER To the Committee and Subscribe New Theat GENTLEMEN, -- Permit one

to lay before you some of the passed my mind, in reflecting which you are engaged. You

and patriotic minds. You have a liberal scale. Having sele-

beautiful sites in a city unriva

tions, you purpose to erect upon shall endure for ages, and be a architectural magnificence; -- a maintain its massy dignity while its walls; nor change, until in y neral processions of its builder another passed by, and all who have long slumbered in the gra of its erection shall be complete ed its decorations, its doors sha the sound of the viol and ever the throng, retiring from the be ties of the day, shall be invited cares, and for the evening at Here poetry shall carry its the art of mimicry make distant so and genius and eloquence and Here Apollo and the sas and the delighted crowd return them their willing evening sac its opening, nor during the shall stand, will the herald of s. Bible in his hand, tell of the proclaim the hopes of exacti throng shall bend their kneed voices in shouts of thanksgiving for a theatre has built the univ out nature, whose tinsel is the gles are planets, and whose a gels led on by Himself, the Lo assemble from evening to even and respectibility, the compa hearts are sad, and of those who happy now; and here shall also lot whose house is on the way the veteran debauchce, whose broken vows and ruined innoc the hope of his mother, whose h a father's blessing, with glow here to be devoured by vult doors, he who seeks his Saviou ing to find him: the ufficted w in pouring out his complaint Heaven. If the name of God not be in profanation, or to Will not the Bible be mention the blessed Saviour sometimes drunkard? When the assemble go away to spend the night in few to spend an hour with Go sometimes a good resolution is tuous principle cherished, in a bands of virtue will be loosened a multitude will enter bere up tion, in which they will be I From age to age many fond pa blood over their ruined sons, a daughters; and wives and siste And now permit me to say of gentlemen, that for all these ers of the new theatre mit

you have accumulated your witheritance you would leave to you consent for the sake of wealth of which you have alre these evils upon vourselves, ar your prosperity for ages? Some further considerations

And let me ask you, is this th

from you to the city in which y

you, and remain your obedient

THE STUDENT'S

It was at a college in the chusetts, situated in a lovely sentinel mountains stand to gu be" from the rough winds and student was seen about the course with a faint hectic on think, while standing on the g the college edifices are erecte the mountain walls that rise a death might be excluded fro ret the destoyer was therequiet valley by a narrow pass which the silver Hoosick flows ing between the mountains : from the deep glen in the nor the vale pours all its waters. with graceful case and with a lege halls. As Fame twine the cyprus, and, like an ene looked in at windows where brightest.

parents, yet left with a com guardianship of an uncle. W one of those mountainous top whose bosom the streams of learning united, this youth be religious awakenings, and car der conscience and a mind se ities that rested upon him. I ed how uncongenial was the to the growth of piety. He hundred minds that had conse the acquirement of human s upon this world as a paradisc beauty were imaged forth by ley around them. To plue climb the most arduous heigh beloved country's eye, were voted ones imposed upon the deemed their pledge-others of the grave. Lapham appeared to lose h

Lapham was in early youth

from the affluence of his circ many irregularities of mirth ever generous, tender heari fections of all. The first a course from his Heavenly F As his form was shooting up i the consumption seated upon

me's sake. this revival, we learn, that as not ceased;" and the nd the people imagine a "the wrath of man praise hi feeling and sentiment prev ans appear to "love one an y weep and plead for peris ir own dear children that death, and converts for t hat are gone away with of families are among the several who had been Uni

sabbath school, both in a fl ly shared richly in this revi miserable sinners do, who resist the Holy Ghost, before his awful throne urches and impenitent si ur. Brethren, pray for Vest. Rec.

an Advocate and Journal tefield Mass., Aug. 8, 182 re is no subject more us than that of revivals of and you a short account of tsfield circuit. Truly it ored and we have entered

ew months past there has he excitement in this section sought and found the Lord what particular means t not able to say. Ministers denominations have been ren who have preceded m sume, have been the happy this work. Neither they is open, but now secret. neans have been resorted to ircuit, we have had good tir on, sinners are awakened Our meetings are well atte ting. Although the curren we have formed three new ghty on trial. We are m is with us indeed: the of enter spiritedly into the ly engaged to help forward looking forward for a the great Head of the ch the prayers of the reaimed on Israel's side, a a nation shall be born i most respectfulle

TFORD, N. Y.

tford probably contains. habitants. The follow the Rev. John B. Shar Church in that place. ? my last report was forw:

PRADLEY SILLIC

of God was carried on wi power. During several light it is to kel and say, al converts, about for gether with a number ected with all these institu e recitations were attended oom. Bible classes and Sal e plainly exerted a grea teen powerful instrumen of the people, especially grace of God, and have, w connected, as far as men history of the conversion of

acquainted with a revival d of which so little success rectly traced to any part the operation of the floly regeneration, recognised By the reading of a reli neglect where there w by some other circumsta as these, have sinners been ling jailor, "What must I it is true, have been used; cool degree of fidelity. But active, have appeared to fee op the city, the watchman the anxious meetings have uch time has been spent, closet and in little circles es have been frequently v nbers conversed with and put the pulpit and elsewhere, frequently, and truths i tuess, which were calculat adence of sinners upon at nmediate duty to repeat of lesus Christ, and obey the g viit and utter inexcusable nour to rebel against God. rstanding what are not an eneration, and the danger dences in individual case orgotten. Fruits exhibite stated, formish the safest



of the Christian character

Y, AUGUST 29, 1827

IE THEATRE. exists in many of our cities exhibitions. Discussions f the stage have appeared rever the crection of a new ted. The results of these d et, been the abandonment'u -yet the sensibility of the of the question, and the fac s of the immorality of the sta ed in America have been w romise that, at no distant d

entiment shall take place in ested subject. About the time e new theatre in Common emplation, five letters, writte d in the Recorder and Teleg composed in a handsome, eng

style, contained sentiments of uncommon force and the voice of the Spirit began to be heard. He obeyed brilliancy, and attracted much attention; they have the kind reproof, and sought again with many tears since been printed in a pamphlet. The first letter the favor of his Redeemer. Not in vain was his redoes ample justice to the claims of the stage on a mor- pentance—for his troubled mind soon found a sweet community—admits many beautiful positions ad- resignation to the divine will, and bowed itself with an vanced by its advocates, and then contrasts all these uncommon acquiescence to his early fate. His brief with a vivid sketch of realities which have not yet sickness progressed without much distressing pain, been denied even by those who have made them the and sweet and endearing were the interviews enjoyabject of ridicule. The first letter, although ad- ed with him by his classmates, and all who felt an indessed to the subscribers for the Tremont theatre, is terest in the waning flower that was soon to bloom in af such general application that we present it below in another world. * * * * * is own glowing language, and hope that it may be ed with the name of Jesus on his tongue. read by every lover of the drama in our country.

To the Committee and Subscribers for the erection of a

not be in profanation, or to add weight to curses?

go away to spend the night in debauchery, but very

which they will be hurried to destruction.

From age to age many fond parents will weep tears of

blool over their ruined sons, and possibly their fallen

daughters; and wives and sisters join the lamentation.

gentlemen, that for all these consequences the builders of the new theatre make themselves responsible.

And let me ask you, is this the return which is due

from you to the city in which you reside, and in which

you have accumulated your wealth? Is this the in-

ome further considerations I will soon address to

THE STUDENT'S FUNERAL.

from the deep glen in the northwest, the outlet where

le vale pours all its waters. He came in a carriage

with graceful case and with a light step trod the col-

the cyprus, and, like an enemy to human greatness,

looked in at windows where the midnight lamp shone

Lapham was in early youth-bereaved indeed of his

parents, yet left with a competence to the generous

guardianship of an uncle. While fitting for college in

one of those mountainous towns with a clergyman in

whose bosom the streams of piety, benevolence, and

learning united, this youth became the subject of deep,

religious awakenings, and came to college with a ten-

der conscience and a mind sensible of the responsibil-

ities that rested upon him. But, alas! he soon prov-

ed how uncongenial was the atmosphere of ambition

to the growth of piety. He came in contact with a

hundred minds that had consecrated their energies to

the acquirement of human science: they all looked

upon this world as a paradise whose tranquillity and

beauty were imaged forth by the lovely, flowery val-

ley around them. To pluck the fairest flowers-to

climb the most arduous heights-to stand first in their

beloved country's eve, were the vows that these de-

voted ones imposed upon themselves. Some have re-

deemed their pledge-others rest in the forgetfulness

Lapham appeared to lose his religious feelings, and.

your prosperity for ages?

brightest.

of the grave.

And now permit me to say most respectfully to you,

But the circumstances of his funeral made an impression never to be erased from the mind. His class-LETTER L. mates, like bereaved brethren wearing the weeds of death, in carriages accompanied the funeral proces-New Theatre. sion to the burial place of his fathers, a distance of ten GENTLEMEN, -- Permit one of your fellow citizens to lay before you some of the thoughts which have passed my mind, in reflecting upon the enterprise in miles from the college. The way was lonely and sublime—the parrow road, and the murmuring stream which you are engaged. You are men of generous the gray face of the mountains that rose to the clouds and patriotic minds. You have laid your plaus upon a liberal scale. Having selected one of the most beautiful sites in a city unrivalled for elegant situaon either hand-the slowness of the procession, and the melancholy duty in which we were engaged,us, you purpose to erect upon it an edifice which furrowed unfading images on the mind's mirror, and hall endure for ages, and be admired in the midst of prepared it for the quietness of the house appointed for architectural magnificence; -- a structure, which shall all living. The place of burial belonged to a respecnaintain its massy dignity while mirth reigns within maintails; nor change, until in years to come, the fu- table society of Friends; it was without a monument, neral processions of its builders shall have one after and even the turfs that covered their dead were levelanother passed by, and all who witnessed its rising led with the surrounding earth, so that no trace of dishave long slumbered in the grave. When the labor of its erection shall be completed, and art have finishtinction might appear where the weary are at rest and of its decorations, its doors shall be opened, and with the oppressed go free. Lapham was descended from the sound of the viol and every instrument of music, a famile belonging to the society of Friends, and his the throng, retiring from the busy pursuits and anxiefather's dust was in the field before us ;-he was an ties of the day, shall be invited here, to throw off their cares, and for the evening at least to be mirthful.
Here poetry shall carry its thrill through the soul, the only son, and he too was dead. The society had gathered around their little church dressed in plain apparof mimicry make distant scenes and ages present, el and with tearful eyes saw the long line of students and genius and eloquence and grace exert their powarm in arm, their pride and haughtiness all subdued Here Apollo and the sacred Nine shall dwell, by sorrow, follow their brother to his long home. the delighted crowd return and return to pay to them their willing evening sacrifice. But neither at its opening, nor during the long ages while its walls mains of one who had descended from them—had reshall stand, will the herald of salvation with the sacred nounced the plainness of their customs-had been Bible in his hand, tell of the tragedy on Calvary, or proclaim the hopes of eta-kity to dying men. No throng shall bend their kneed in prayer, or raise their but had dropped all his swelling thoughts in death and voices in shouts of thanksgiving to that one God, who had come to lay down with them until the resurrecfor a theatre has built the universe, for scenery spread tion. There was a kindness in their melting looks as out asture, whose tinsel is the rainbow, whose spanthey received our dead-yet not a single voice broke gles are planets, and whose actors are men and anthe silence. We departed ;-but the strangers lookof on by Himself, the Lord of hosts. Here shall assemble from evening to evening many of great worth ed after us with looks of tenderness and solicitude unand respectibility, the company of the gay whose til distance obscured their vision. hearts are sad, and of those whose only care it is to be banny now; and here shall also come the painted harlot, whose house is on the way to hell, and with her the veteran debauchee, whose path is strewed with broken vows and ruined innocence. The youth, too, the hope of his mother, whose head has often received er's blessing, with glowing passions will come here to be devoured by vultures. But into these doors, he who seeks his Saviour will never turn hopiar to find him: the afflicted will never seek comfort

THE ANTI-UNIVERSALIST.

It is understood that an association has been formed in some of the religious congregations in this city to aid the circulation of this acceptable paper, and that it is designed to extend the association still further. The editor of the Anti-Universalist has expressed his intention of removing his establishment to Boston, if such in pouring out his complaint before his Father in a number of patrons should be obtained as to make it If the name of God is called at all, will it expedient. The population of this city is so much greater than that of Providence, no doubt the editor Will not the Bible be mentioned with contempt, and the blessed Saviour sometimes be made the song of the of this paper, in his desires to do good, will find more draukard? When the assemblies disperse, many will friends as well as more occasion for his labors in Bosew to spend an hour with God in their closets. If ton. The Anti-Universalist is published once in two sometimes a good resolution is strengthened, or a virweeks-the price is one dollar per annum, if paid in in as principle cherished, in a thousand instances the bands of virtue will be loosened. From year to year advance, or one dollar and twenty-five cents if paid during the year. The Rev. Benjamin Jones, in Court a multitude will enter here upon a course of dissipa-

High charge against a religious Newspaper .- " A ayman," a writer in the Columbian Centinel against the divine appointment of the Sabbath, calls upon his opponent to look into the "Christian Register of June 16th, where he will see the New Testament cut up in grand style-not merely the English version but also eritance you would leave to your children? Will the received Greek text, both of which are shown to you consent for the sake of increasing a little that wealth of which you have already enough, to visit all be totally undeserving of confidence; and all this by these evils upon yourselves, and your neighbors, and a biblical critic of high standing."

street, is agent for the paper, and will receive the

names of subscribers and their payments.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

THE SABBATH.

MR. EDITOR,-While perusing your excellent paper of the 15th ult., I found a short piece bearing the title, " Nothing gained by violating or profaning the It was at a college in the western part of Massa- Sabbath." This article revived in my mind what I chusetts, situated in a lovely plain, around which the once heard a very wicked and profane man relate,sentinel mountains stand to guard this "vale of Tem- the substance of which is the following. Said he to gen from the rough winds and the hurricanes, that a on the Sabbath for some time past, but I have about student was seen about the middle of his collegiate concluded not to work any more on that day; for I with a faint hectic on his cheek. One would think there is nothing gained by it, because I have potentiaries of Great Britain, France and Russia. think, while standing on the gentle undulations where observed that when I have labored on that day I have for effecting peace between the Ottoman Porte and before the court to receive his sentence on two inthink, while standing on the gentle undulations where the college edifices are erected and casting his eye on week than I earnt on the Sabbath. I believe, said he determining the measures to be adopted in case the the prisoner in the following emphatic language, as the mountain walls that rise all around him that even death might be excluded from scenery so tranquil; week than I earnt on the Sabbath. I believe, said he that there is nothing gained by working on the Sabbath. Porte does not, within one month, accept the mediabath. Although this man, like the unjust judge, tion proposed. The Treaty, which is dated at Lonyet the destoyer was there-not admitted into that mentioned in the gospel, had neither feared God nor regarded man, yet he had more discernment than many others, who not only profane the Sabbath by laborquiet valley by a narrow pass at the northeast through which the silver Hoosick flows, nor from a sunny opening between the mountains at the south, nor indeed

ing, but they lose much. They may lose their prosthe pious and respectable part of the community. They fail of enjoying the approbation of God and if lege halls. As Fame twined the bays, Death wove they continue in their wilful violation of that holy day, rest of which the Sabbath is an eminent type.

Reader, lay this to heart and remember that he that ORSERVER. lone shall bear it.

Missionaries in New Zealand .- An arrival in England by way of New S. Wales, has brought an account, that the Wesleyan Missionary station in New Zealand had been robbed of all its valuable contents. and that if the Porte do not accept in one month the The Missionaries were obliged to flee from Whanga-roah, to save their lives. The Rev. Mr. Turner lady and three children; Rev. Messrs. Hobbs and all their means in the accomplishment of their object. Stack, and Mr. L. Wade and wife, had arrived at Sidney, New South Wales.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

On the first of January, 1828, will be published the first umber of the "Religious Magazine, or Spirit of the Foreign heological Journals and Reviews."

provement, and of extended application—when a greater de-gree of knowledge is pervading all classes of society—when the influence of genius and talent upon the condition of man is greater than at any former period, it is believed that a Reli-

gious Magazine, upon an extensive and liberal plan, suited to all orthodox sects of the Protestant churches—and combining great variety and abundance with cheapness, will be an acceptable addition to the literature of the American religious Such a Journal it is now proposed to form by selections of

from the affluence of his circumstances, gave way to many irregularities of mirthful hilarity; yet he was made such arrangements as will enable us to receive an exten-

general principles of the Christian Observer may be referred

general principles of the Christian Observer may be referred to as a standard by which we shall be guided. It is, however, distinctly stated, that we will not attempt to make the publication subservient to the purposes of any particular denomination. We shall select from Presbyterian or Episcopal, Methodistor Baptist writers, according as their papers shall best answer the avowed purposes of the publication.

When we look at the number of theological journals, especially in Great Britain, and see the ability with which most of the prominent topics of the day are made subservient to religious instruction, it is impossible to deny that the interests of our holy religion have received from the periodical press a most powerful support; and while it will be seen to be desirable that the influence of this knowledge and talent should exactly the covery family in our country, it will seem to be almost accessory to the elergyman who is anxious to discharge the necessary to the clergyman who is anxious to discharge the duties of his sacred office with knowledge as well as with

Having access to all the sources of literary information, we shall be able to give our readers an early account of every new work which will tend to practical improvement, or increase the

stock of theological learning.

Such a Magazine would be valuable in any country—but in one of so rapid a growth as ours, where we are from necessity one of so rapid a growth as ours, where we are from necessity so far behind the literature of Europe, it must be or peculiar importance. So strongly does this now appear to us, that we are astonished that necessity had not earlier led to its publication. For several years past the Museum, a literary journal, on the same plan, has been published, with much success, in this city—and a Medical work, to be compiled in the same way, is just announced. Perhaps this project has been delayed by the republication, entire, of the Christian Observer. This

excellent and popular work will no longer be reprinted here, and we shall make very copious selections from it. A wide field of religious intelligence will be open to us, and we shall faithfully collect from it what is most important, and present it in a form as much condensed as propriety will per-

Each mouthly number of our work will contain three or four times as much matter as the Christian Observer, and will be printed in a style of great neatness. The early numbers will be adorned with engravings, which are now preparing express-ly for the work; and if its success enable us to do so, we shall tinue to present a plate with every number. The expenses i be great, but we look to the religious public generally for cordial support in our important enterprise

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six dollars a year, if paid in advance.

Seven dollars and a half, if not in advance.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrearages be paid—but the publisher reserves to himself the right of retain—

ing the numbers in his own possession as collateral secu

The numbers will generally appear early in the month.
E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. July 25th, 1827.

Circular, to the Clergy of all Denominations.

Sin,—Herewith I present to you a Prospectus of the Relicous Magazine. The great interest felt in this enterprise by clovs Magazine. The great interest felt in this enterprise by clergymen of all denominations with whom it has been in my power to confer, encourages me to hope for general favor and parronage, and to take the liberty of thus adoressing you upon the subject. It is undoubtedly my wish and expectation to make my business profitable; but if, in the prosecution of this design, I bring forward a plan, the successful conduct of which cannot fail to advance the great interests which it is your calling to enforce, I am confident that I need make no apology for asking a renewal of the kind co-operation with which I have been favored.

The very great quantity of matter which the Religious Magazine will contain, (every monthly number being equal to the Quarterly Reviews,) enables us to promise, that, besides giving a very large mass of the most valuable selections adapted to the use of all parts of families, (so large, indeed, that we shall leave uncopied but little that is really important), we shall be able to give a more complete account of such matters as are peculiarly interesting to ministers of the gospel, than has ever be fore been offered to them.

fore been offered to them.

No new and important work on practical or polemic theology will be suffered to remain unnoticed; indeed, it is hoped that from this characteristic alone, it will be found almost necessary to every studious preacher.

researy to every studious preacher.

It will be perceived that our plan, although general and liberal, is not so much so as to include either Roman Catholics or Unitarians—but the editor has distinctly piedged himself to give no just ground of offence to any orthodox Protestant sects. To guard the more effectually against any involuntary bias to ward any particular denomination, an arrangement has been made by which every article selected for the Magazine, shall receive the sanction of clergymen of different denomina-

It is not intended to mention the name of the editor. There is no man qualified by talents and piety and zeal for religion, to conduct such a work as is now proposed, who does not himself prefer one church to all others; and while it is determined that there shall not in the Magazine itself be any leaving to dation for invidious criticism by publishing the name of the writer to approach him from the South. Hoping, sir, that you will, from its intrinsic importance, find

something by way of return for such assistance. Independent of the something by way of return for such assistance.

If you will send me the names of five subscribers, for whose subscriptions you will be responsible for a year—you shall receive a copy for a year.

to a copy for

r one year. Requesting that you will have the goodness to send to me in the month of November, any subscriptions that may be received by you, (that I may know how many copies to print,) I am, sir, very respectfully your, E. LITTELL.

Philadelphia, August 1827.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The London Sun of the 12th, contains a Treaty, which was signed on the 6th of July, by the Plenidon, July 6, is signed by Dudley, Polignac, and Levine .-- The London Sun states that--"The primary object of this treaty is, to put an end

ing, but by committing sin of every description.

All violaters of the holy Sabbath, not only gain nothand thereby stop the effusion of human blood, and arto the h ostilities waging between the two countries, rest the evils of all kinds which might arise from the perity; they do lose the confidence and respect of all continuance of the present state of things. Its next object is, to secure for Greece a Government which. if not actually independent of the Porte, shall possess many of the advantages of Independence; and in the they will be shut out of heaven and deprived of that attainment of these objects the High Contracting Powers bind themselves not to seek any arrangements of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commers wise is wise for himself, and he that scorneth he a- cial advantage for their subjects which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

"The Secret Article, which, as in most other Treaties, is the most important, stipulates that it shall be announced to the Porte that the High Contracting Parties intended to send Consular Agents to Greece Armistice proposed, or the Greeks refuse to sign it. the High Contracting Parties will conjointly employ without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties. And finally, if these measures should fail, the High Powers will continue to prosecute the work of pacification, for which purpose they authorize their Representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort."

There is reason to fear that the Turkish government will not readily accede to the terms proposed by the At a time when all the sciences are in a state of rapid im- Treaty between England, France, and Russia—and possibly, the Greeks will not be entirely pleased with the conditions

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

ever generous, tender hearted, and possessed the affections of all. The first admonition of his erring course from his Heavenly Father was also the last. As his form was shooting up into a commanding height the consumption seated upon his system, and the gen-

part of the Dey, who made them give a declaration that they were not obliged by him to go. The Con-sul after this made known his demands, to the Dey; Mr. they were, that the Minister of Marine, the Grand Admiral, and the Deys' principal Scribes, should go on board, to make excuse to the Consul; also, that the French flag should be hoisted in the forts of Algiers and in the castle of Casba, inhabited by the Dey, and saluted with 101 guns; and all this before a treaty of peace should be talked of .-- The terms were considered very humiliating, and it was thought would not be submitted to. The Volcan had gone to Bona and La

Calle, to take off the French Consuls and subjects. "The insult to the Consul consisted in the Dey's throwing his fan at him, and ordering him from his

Gen. Lafayette .- The editors of the New York Statesman have received a letter from Paris in Thich is announced the election of Gen. Lafayette; to the chamber of Deputies. The following is an extract. "You will no doubt, be rejoiced to learn, that Gen.

La Fayette has been elected Deputy for the Department of Meaux. The election took place on the 21st inst. and in spite of the infamous measures which were taken by the French Ministers to defeat the efforts of the liberal party the latter came off triumphant.

The conduct of the present Ministry in this instance

has no precedent; every vile measure was resorted to in order to exclude the illustrious Deputy from a seat

in the chamber of Representatives.

French Newspapers and Periodicals.—At the commencement of this year, there were published in Paris seventeen newspapers, twelve of which were published. lished daily, and five twice or thrice a week; and one hundred and sixty-one periodicals treating on the following subjects; arts and sciences, twenty-eight; military journals, three; theological, nine; history, four; education, six; medical journals, twenty-two: commerce, ten; jurisprudence, twenty; political e-conomy, seven; literature, nineteen; theatre, nine; music, five; fashions, three; bibliographic, four; divers advertising journals, twelve-

From The Constitutionnel.

Leipsic, June 10 .- (Extract of a Private Letter.) The last news that we received from the north is quite warlike. The arming of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt-the great activity that prevails in . arsenals of the interior of the empire, and especially at Toula -and, lastly, the grand review took place before the Emperor at Wiasma—are so many facts, proving that Russia very seriously meditates the reparation of those errors which she has committed, in abandoning for six years to the mercy of the Ottoman sabre, a nation which has so many claims to her protection. What, in conjunction with all these facts, leaves no longer any doubt with respect to the actual intentions of the Emperor Nicholas, is, the tenor of the letters which, during the last eight days, have reached us from St. Petersburgh, and according to which, immediately after the return of the Emperor, the publication of a manifesto relative to the affairs of Greece and Turkey

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST INDIES. On the 29th of October the valley of Nipal was obvulsed by a violent earthquake. The first shock is described as tremendous, and it caused every house to shake for some seconds after it had passed away. It destroyed six houses in the city of Catmandhoo, burying under them seven human beings. It rased to the very ground a temple near the city. It destroyed fourteen houses in the city of Patun, but happily lives. Of the buildings of the Residency there is hardly one wall left without a crack in it, and most of the higher and ornamental parts of the Resident's own mansion are either broken off, or so injured as to require to be taken down. The sound seemed like ten

thousand horse artillery thundering over a drawbridge, at full speed, or like a deluge of water, sweeping down a mountain-torrent's channel, and carrying with it huge masses of rocks .-- There was a continu ous roar, over which more sudden and violent noises, at intervals prevailed, and it came forward with the speed of light. This horrific sound seemed to the stant or two it swept past the city of Catmandboo, and the Residency, which is a mile to the north of the The shock followed--30,000 human voices city. whose from the city rose in one peal, the voice of the earth quake passed on to the north, and there it was answered by the echoes of a thousand mountains. If, in like manner, you send 9 subscribers, you will be entitled whole city of Catmandhoo was celebrating the Dewali

two years, with the customary gaming; hardly a soul was in bed; the laugh and the jeer were broken by the threat of or, if this future right to the work appear uncertain to you. it nature's dissolution; and in one instant every voice in will be at your option to receive for every five copies for which that thickly peopled town was raised in deprecatory you shall pay or become responsible—one copy, without charge, despair.—Southampton Herald.

DOMESTIC.

The annual visitation of the Public Schools took place on Wednesday last. The examinations were highly satisfactory. The Franklin medals to the number of sixty were awarded to the most approved scholars. A large company dined with the city authorities at Fancuit Hall, and many appropriate sentiments were given and cordially received.

MUNICIPAL COURT—BOSTON.

On Thursday last George F. Weems was brought

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Benjamu F. Stevens, of Providence, to Miss Mary Hoops; Mr. John Fettingail, to Miss Sarah B. Felt; Mr. Henry Hoops; to Miss Eveline Howland; Mr. Franklin Munroe to Miss Mary Bell. Mr. Francis L. Hildreth, of Westford, to Miss Flizabeth Armstrong: Rev. George Ripley, of this city, to Miss Sophia Dana, daughter of Francis Dana Esq. of Cambridge. In Topsfield, Mr. Gilbert Brownell of Roston, to Miss Eliza P. Emerson in Suddury, Mass. by the Rev. Rufus Horlbert, Deacon Peter Haynes, to Miss Catherine Brigham. Their united ages amounted to one hundred and sixty-one years. In Marlhorough, by the Rev. A. D. Merrill, Mr. Lewis Goodnow, of Stow, to Miss Phebe Gleason of M. In Tortsmouth,

quoted by the Editor of the American Traveller.

"George F. Weems -- After a full and patient hearing, you have been conviced by Juries of your counof two Larcenies, one of which is of an aggravated character. In the course of your several trials, you have had all that freedom in conducting your defence, which the humanity of thelaw, and our forms of practice allow to persons in your unfortunate situation; and all that remains for me, is to pronounce on you, the sentence, which the law has prescribed, as the punishment for your crimes. It will fall upon you heavily--for you will be separated from the walks of that society, of which you have rendered yourself unworthy; from the friends who once took an interest in you; and will be consigned to the society of convicted felons. Your offences have been committed against great light-they have been rendered exceedingly aggravated by the fact, that they were committed by you, under the character of an assumed sanctity, and even while you pretended to be a Teacher of our Holy Religion: and your plunder has been devoted to gratify your evil lusts. Say not now, as you

once did, that "religion is all delusion;" but rather confess the retributions of a just Providence even in this world-for it is the order of Providence, as well as of Society, that punishment and misery should follow transgressions.

"May the fruit of your feelings be to awaken you to sincere repentance: Its waters though bitter are most salutary; and if this should be the effect of your punishment, you may yet have reason to rejoice, even in what you now regard as your greatest shame."

The clerk now read the sentence of the Prisoner, which was, that he should suffer ten days solitary imprisonment and three years hard labor, for the larceny rom the store of Mr. Warren; and ten days solitary imprisonment, and one year's hard labor for stealing the coat of Mr. Felt from the House of Representa-

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

It is stated on the authority of a letter from Marseilles, that hostilities have commenced between these two powers. The following account we translate from one of our latest papers:—

The Algerines committed the aggression, by firing on the French schooner La Torche, on the 12th of June. The sch. L'Amaranthe had brought despatches to the Consul; and he sent on board his most valuable papers, in two boxes, which he pretended contained oranges. He then went on board himself, under the appearance of visiting the Captain; and giving orders to all the French subjects to embark within 24 hours, which was effected without any difficulty on the

The prisoner was conveyed to the State Prison on

Mr. Munroe is said to have conveyed to the Bank of the U. S. 2600 acres of land, as security for a debt of \$25,000, conditioned that if the land sells for more shall have the surplus. It is understood he is still depressed with other debts .-- No Ex-President of the United States bught to be permitted to suffer from

A gold mine has been discovered in Union District. . C. in the waters of Tyger river. The ore is said to be of such extent as to afford employment to 500 hands at good wages. A specimen of the gold has been pronounced, by Dr. Cooper, equal in purity to any he ever saw. A company is expected to be formed to work the dust. It is asserted that the members of the company formed to work the gold mine of North Carolina have divided each \$3000.

Execution of the Pirates in Virginia .-- Yesterday the three Spaniards, Pepe, Couro and Felix, convicted of Piracy on board the Brig Crawford, suffered the penalty which they had incurred by their outrageous violation of the laws of God and man. They were conducted from prison, by two volunteer companies commanded by Captains Rutherford and Johnston and the public guard under Capt. Bolling, to the place of execution at 11 o'clock in the morning.

For some weeks previous to the day of their execu-

tion-they had been making, what they considered, a preparation for the solemn event. Under the direcion of a Roman Catholic priest, they had been performing the various penances and superstitious rites enjoined by the papal church: but alas! these formal ceremonies neither afforded them peace with God nor with their own consciences. We are informed by those who visited them in prison and who attended them in their last moments at the gallows, that they were awfully alarmed in view of their impending Their views of the consoling and joyful doctrines of the cross, did not deliver them from the ap-

palling forebodings awakened by their guilt. They confessed that they perpetrated the crimes for which they were sentenced to death, and that they had been guilty of other crimes of a similar nature; in view of these and of the penalty they were about to suffer, they were greatly agitated—they appeared to feel that it was a solemn thing to die!

They were attended to the gallows by several Clergymen-and after the last rites of the papal church were administered to them by a Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr. Kerr addresed the immense concourse of people that thronged the surrounding hill; and the Rev. Mr. Taylor addressed the throne of grace in an appropriate prayer, imploring the mercy of the Almighty in behalf of these unhappy men. o'clock, they were launched into eternity, to the presence of their final Judge, "who will reward every man according to his works !"-Visiter and Tele-

graph. A distressing case occurred last week in the family of Mr. Michael Metcalf, jr. of Keene, N. H. One of their children, two years old, was playing with some kidney beans, one of which, half an inch in length, slipped into the traches, or wind-pipe. - This took place about 9 o'clock. The distress of the child increasing, it became apparent in the afternoon, that suffocation would soon end the sufferings of the little innocent. The parents then consented that the operation of bronchotomy (cutting into the wind-pipe) should be performed. This operation by Dr. Twitchell. 7 hours after the accident, was completely suc cessful, and the child is now in perfect health.

Canada.—The Election in Lower Canada has closed, and nearly all the returns have been received. The contest has been one of the most violent ever witnessed in the Province. A large majority of the last Parliament were opposed to the present Governor. It will be recollected that a new election was ordered, and the session abruptly broken up. A proclamation was made by the Earl of Dalhousie, charging the members with want of respect to his Majesty's officers, and of a just sense of the interests of the olony. The returns from all the districts give au increased majority to the popular side. In Quebec nd Montreal, where the greatest efforts appear to have been made, the old members have been returned by increased votes .- N. Y. D. Adv.

A quarterly meeting of the Methodist Female Mite Society, will be held at the Vestry of the church in Bromfield Lane to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M.

A Camp-meeting will be holden in Gardiner. Me. on the ground occupied for that purpose last year, to commence Monday, Sept. 17th. Preachers and friends are desired to attend.

MARRIED.

N H. Mr. Pardon Ferry, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Sias; Rev Nathaniel Norris, to Miss Joanna K. Holbrook.

DIED.

In this city, Mr Charles Wheaton, aged 20: Mr. John Savo ni tins city, Mr Charles Wheaton, aged 20: Mr. John Savery, 37: Capt. Nathaniel Call, 32: Abigail N. daughter of Mr. Jarob Wendall, 17 months: Mr. Benjamin Fessenden, 63: Mrs. Hepzibeth, wife of Mr. Elijah W Cutting, 36: John D. youngest child of Mr. Nathaniel Clark: Mr. Jonathan Stodder, 61: Mr. William Shattuck, 53: Miss Mary Phillips, 13: Capt. Wm. Chadwick, 53: Eliza B. daugnter of Mr. John Green, jr. 3 years: Mr. Micaiah Paskell. 40.

Years: Mr. Micajah Paskell, 40, 200 Mr. John Green, Jr.
3 years: Mr. Micajah Paskell, 40, 200 Mr. John Green, Jr.
In Newton, Thomas Beals Smith, youngest son of Capt. Benjamin S. of this city. In Cambridge, Mrs. Susan C. Lowell,
wife of John A. L. Esq. of this city. 26. In Gloucester. Mr.
Adam Hoffains, 72. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and

Adam Hoffains, 72. He was in the battle of Monmouth, and was one of twelve who survived the battle, of a whole company. He was also at the battle of Bunker Hill In Weymouth, Mass. suddenly, Air. David Bates. 3d. son of Mr. Alpheus B. aged 21. In New York, Rev. Cornelius R. Duffle, rector of St. Thomas church, 3d.

At Havana, Mr. Cromwell Aldridge, of Boston, 3d. At Trinidad de Cuba, John Hacris Rice, 22, ef Boston.

Drowned, in Northfield, Vt. George M. Richardson, aged 2 years and 8 months, son of Mr. John Richardson.

SHIP IN NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, Aug. 20-Arrived, ships Delos, Bragdon, Liver-MONDAY, Aug. 20—Arrived, ships Delos, Bragdon, Liverpool; Iris, Russell, Bremen; brig Richmond, Fabens, Richmond; schs. Planet, Pike, Cronstadt and Elsinore; Manilla, Ford, St. Peters; Wm. Penc, Clark, Philadelphia; Advarêe, Howes, New York; Ocean, Lewis, Albany. At quarantine, sch. Caroline, Geyer, Leghom.—Clared, Swedish brig Anders, Rock, Gottenburg; Sicilian brig Laturzo, Palermo. 21—Arrived, schs. Echipse, Lewis, New York; Jew, Gould, do; Cicero, Wecks, Albany; sloop Alert, Hall, do.—Clared, brig Forester, Wadsworth, Havana; sch. Billow, Barker, Halifax.

ed, orig refrester, Washander, Electronic seli. Three Hallifax. 22—drrived, ship Navy, Parsons, Liverpool; seli. Three Brothers, Hall, Albany.—Cleared, brig Hope, Weeks, Havana; selis. Caroline and Nancy, Greenlaw. St. Andrews; Pioneer, Eldridge, Alexandria; Sun, Nickerson, N. York; sloop

Untold the tale of woes she bore, The secret cause she ne'er reveal'd; No aid of friends did she implore, But kept her sorrows all conceal'd.

But oft did she retire alone, And fall upon her bended knee; And there would sigh and heave a groan And raise her eye, dear Lord, to thee!

Of penitence it was the prayer, Offaith it was the seeing eye, And Mercy's angel hover'd there, Sent from the regions of the sky.

His breath a balmy odor shed-His words were soothing to the breast; Then ceased her sighs, her sorrows fled-An inward heaven her face confest. Her loosened tongue could now declare

And now He gave her soul relief. Of sweet redeeming love she sings,--Sweet are the accents of her voice; She rises on devotion's wings,

The former cause of all her grief:

Could tell how Jesus heard her prayer,

And humbly speaks abroad her joys. The seraph stretch'd his plumes of gold, And, swiftly soaring, rose on high; In heaven the joyful news he told, And songe of joy rang through the sky.

> From the London Eclectic Review SACRED LYRIC.

BY JAMES PRIMESTON, LONDON Where can I go from THEE! All present Deity! Nature, and Time, and Thought, thine impress bear; Through earth, or sea, or sky, Though far afar !- I fly, I turn, and find Thee present with me there.

The perfume of the rose, And every flower that blows, All mark thy love, in clusters of the vale The corn that crowns the fields. The fruits the garden yields, Proclaim the bounties that can never fail

The vapor and the cloud, The thunder bursting loud, Speak of Thy Majesty in words of flame The ocean as it roars. Lashing the rocks and shores, Declares from what a mighty hand it came

The vasty globes that roll, Each on its own firm pole, Through all the boundless fields of space alone Prove that indeed Thou art The life-wheel and the heart, Of systems to our little world unknown

From Thee I cannot fly; Thine all-observing eye, Marks the minutest atom of thy reign; How far soe'er I go, Thou all my path would'st know, And bring the wanderer to this earth again

But why should I depart? 'Tis safety where thou art; And could one spot thy being hold, I, poor, and vain, and weak, That sacred spot would seek, And dwell within the shelter of Thy fold!

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

REY. EDWARD IRVING. Of this gentleman, who has lately acquired so much celebrity as a preacher, I believe but little of his life is yet known. He was born in Annon, on the borders of Scotland. At eighteen he taught mathematics, afwhere he was first known as a clergyman. He sub-sequently removed to Edinburgh, where he was heard ty as Chalmers himself. The members of the Caledonian Churc', in London, having heard Mr. Irving, prevailed upon the proper authorities to invite him to pulpit on trial satisfied those who had invited him, of exceed fifty persons; but in a very short time, such nough to have filled St. Pauls. Seven thousand pounds were immediately raised to build a national July, 1824, by the Earl of Bradalbane. Towards the erection of this church, the most distinguished scholderful popularity of the preacher, a place of such fashionable resort, that the access to it, unless at a very early hour, is almost impossible.

Mr. Irving's personal appearance is much in his favor; his figure is tall and elegantly formed; his face is striking, if not absolutely fine; his hair dark and lossy; and his complexion a clear iron gray. He has a defect or obliquity in his vision, which, it is said, after the curiosity and admiration he has excited have will not mind it. - Tenderness of heart is the most ceased, often leads to the inquiry whether it be an advantage to the preacher or not. Mr. I. shines more by lashes, than by continuity of thought-his enthusiasm is said not to be deep nor lofty, or his genius burning or intense. His mind, however, is one of no shrunk from no opinion, however paradoxical: he has revived exploded prejudices: he has scouted prevailing fashions: he has opposed the spirit of the age, and other, and quoted Shakspeare and Melancthon in the same breath; he has taken the thorns and briers of scholastic divinity, and garlanded them with the flowers of modish literature; he has done all this relying on the strength of a remarkably fine person and manner, and through that he has succeeded."

THE FRENCH PREACHERS. There was one period in which the French pulpit was filled with men of the bighest grade of excel-

eloquence was carried to the highest degree of perfec-

tion, in the age of Louis XIV. were without doubt, those of sermons and funeral orations." "It has been said," observes a French critic, "that Bossuet was the only truly eloquent man in the age of Louis XIV. This without doubt appears extraordinary; but if eloquence consists in seizing strongly upon a subject, in knowing all its resources. in measuring its extent, in connecting all its parts, in country, that they might seek a reward for their past causing idea to follow idea with impeluosity, and feeling to succeed feeling, in being hurried away by an irresistible power, and in communicating this rapid loved. Several children blessed their union; and involuntary movement to others; if it consists in painting with sprightly images, in enlarging and as-tonishing the soul, in spreading through a discourse a feeling which mingles with each idea, and which gives to it life; if it consists in creating vast and deep expressions which enrich the language, in pleasing the ear by a majestic harmony, in having neither a fixed tone nor manner, but in always adapting both to the occasion-sometimes going along in a calm and imposing grandeur—then suddenly shooting forward and But, alas! the sweetest and most delicate flowers are raising himself yet higher, imitating nature irregular and grand, which sometimes embellishes the order of the universe even by disorder itself, if such is the sunk under the presure of disease; and like a tender character of sublime eloquence, who among us, has been as eloquent as Bossuet? Who has ever spoken better of life, of death, of eternity, of the times?-But what distinguishes him most is the ardor of his feelings; the girding up of his whole soul to the object before him. His style being but the representation of the movement of his soul, his elecution is rapid and tint of vigor, but the barbinger of approaching ruin.

strong." Since the selection and translation of this, Since the selection and translation of this, we have seen a discussion of the merits of this great preacher in the last Edinburgh Review. The Reviewer is not disposed to give him all the praise, which ed, or art devised, to stop the progress of the fatal malis rendered to him by his countrymen. He, however, ady. But it was too late. It made rapid and giganassigns him a high place among pulpit orators.

Massillon, in the article referred to, is spoken of in the highest terms. He doubtless ranks among the her, but her wings were plumed for Heaven, and she greatest men of his age. He wrote with more taste wished not to hover longer upon the earth. While and care, but with less freedom and power than Sau- her body drooped and languished, her mind became preachers of any country or time. He had a great seemed to shine forth more visible amd more beautideal too much of the metaphysical subtlety of the fully, when the mortal shroud which enveloped it was school-men, and of the learning of the Rabbies. But gradually falling. At length life gradually waned—there is a richness and compass in his arguments, an and waned, until its lamp shot up one bright, but quivimpetuosity and force in his style, an honesty and ering gleam, and then was darkened for ever!

always exhibited in the pulpit the eloquence of reason. accents had breathed the fond name of mother! And He knew how to substitute it for the faults of his con- those who looked upon her could scarcely believe but temporaries. He learned of them the proper style for that she sweetly slept. the gravity of a holy minister, and sustained it throughout his numerous sermons. He put aside the show of vain citations from the ancients and the little researches of his wits. Solely penetrated with the spirit of the gospel, he treats a subject deeply, disposes of it with method, and searches into it with vigor He is conclusive in his reasonings, sure in his course clear and instructive in his results; but he had little of what are called the great parts of an orator, which are oration and elocution. He was an excellent the ologian, a learned catechist rather than a powerful preacher. Although carrying conviction with him he wanted that feeling which renders conviction effi-

Blair thus speaks of Bourdaloue and Massillon. It is a subject of dispute among the French critics, to which of these the preference is due. To Bourdaloue they attribute more solidity and close reasoning; to Massillon a more pleasing and engaging manner. Bourdaloue inculcates his doctrine with much zeal and piety. Massillon has more grace, more sentiment, and in my opinion every way more genius. He discovers much knowledge both of the world and of the human heart; he is pathetic and persuasive: and upon the whole, is perhaps the most eloquent wri-ter of sermons which modern times have produced."

Much has been said against the eloquence of the French school as indulging a false taste for ornament and delamation; but there is little doubt that ministers are deficient in the help that is borrowed from the resources of worldly rhetoric.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

Extract from the Memoirs of Mrs. Susan Huntington. I have always made it a rule never to give a child talebearer? what it is passionately earnest to have, however propssociation would immediately be formed in the mind expose myself a second time." between importunity and success. Were a child always told when he crics for a thing, "You shall have terwards moved to Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, where he ferent, is granted in another, to let freting and teazing terwards moved to Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire, where he was engaged to teach in a respectable Academy, and carry a point at one time, when at another, they would lor who were all ready to express their regret for my presented them, the President had already essayed a by the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, who liked his manlished rule, afford great encouragement for the next ed to good account—The children cautioned not to culates that, during the twenty-five years of his poet-

Chalmers. The four successive days he occupied the children in the way of command, saying, do this or do as my little hearers. that, when you do not mean that the thing must be his qualifications to fill the vacancy. For some time, done. It weakens parental authority. I never like however, his congregation in his little church did not to tell very small children to hiss strangers, as they was his popularity, it increased to a number large e- overcome; and if they refuse, it is necessary to pass it over without compelling obedience, which should not parents gave him a very good education. be, or to have a combat with them before the compa-Scotch Church, and the foundation stone was laid in ny, which hardens them to reproof. It is better to His servants; and he was very cruel, for he did them ny, which hardens them to reproof. It is better to His servants; and he was very cruel, for he did them say, if a stranger offers to kiss them and they refuse, all the harm he could, and dragged a great many of and it is thought best to say any thing, "Your kisses are them to prison and to death, ars, nobslity, and members of Parliament of Great of no great consequence, they may be dispensed with. Britain subscribed; and it has become from the won-

It is also very necessary to good government that punishments should be proportioned to complicated and intentional offences, and careless inadvertencies; the child, by the frequent recurrence of these latter faults and the sharp rebukes they bring upon him. will become so accustomed to severe reproof that he powerful human engine of parental government; and when this is lost, it seems to me all is lost unless the

grace of God interpose. The inevitable consequence of frequent reproof, is, ordinary powers—he has a mens divinior, and wields its energies with great force and skill. A writer in should as much as possible, be put out of the way of the New Monthly, in speaking of him, says-"he has children. Many little things should not be observed, which, if you were conscious the child knew you had observed, ought to be reproved. A barsh and angry not consulted the esprit de corps; he has turned religion and the Caledonian Chapel to topsy turvy; he the parent is early established by the mild and gentle on thy feet. I will send thee to the Gentiles, to open their eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and ures need be resorted to very seldom.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ELLEN.

A SKETCH FROM " SCENES AND THOUGHTS." BY WASHINGTON IRVING. I endeavored to learn the story of the ill-fated Eilen and the interesting mourner whom I had beheld hov-

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH lence. "The subjects," says Le Harpe, "in which deed the pangs of a mother's heart which had caused shouseness was carried to the highest degree of perfective grief I had witnessed. She had attended her busband abroad, through many a scene of trial and hardship, she had dressed his wounds upon the day of bat-tle, and she had watched over her soldier's lowly pallet, with firm and unremitted tenderness; but wounds were healed, and he rose from his sick bed, astonished at her magnanimity, and grateful for her affection. They returned together to their native sufferings in the bosom of the country that gave them birth, and in the happy retirement which they best some were nipped in the bud of infancy, and the rest prematurely destroyed ere yet they were fully unfolded into the blossoms. One beloved daughter—their beautiful Ellen-alone remained to them. All the tender shoots were withered, save this one; and her they cherished as their sole remaining pride, their only surviving prop. That child grew up all that her doting parents wished; and lovely in mind as in person, she constituted their sum of happiness on earth. often nipped the soonest by the chill wind, or by the blighting mildew.-Her fragile form but too easily reed, bent beneath its own unsupported weight. Her eyes, indeed, sparkled with unusual lustre, but it was no more like the brilliance of health than the false glare of a wandering meteor resembles the clear and steady effulgence of the meridian sun, and though a bright bloom colored her cheek, it was not the rosy symptoms In an agony of mind, which none beside can fully appreciate, they tried all that nature dictattic strides; and hope itself was soon obliged to droop in anguish. The lovely victim saw her fate before The latter in our view was one of the greatest strengthened and fortified; and the undecaying spirit earnestness in his manner, which few have equalled. | was dead-but the rose still lived on her cheek, and "Bourdaloue," says Le Harpe, "was the first who smile still played upon the half closed lips whose last

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among my people."-LEV. xix- 16.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

eparateth chief friends. Even where there is such died as she lived. a love as dwells with pleasure on the virtues of others, and draws a vail over their faults, there is sometimes a weakness indulged which is mischievous in its conto a thing which it never else would have, to speak of in peace, without spot and blameless. it in confidence, to represent it as a matter we wish that a talebearer is like a leaky vessel, which when and the horsemen thereof" are in waiting. known to be so, will never have any valuable liquid reput into it. Such leaky vessels are very troublesome, and will soon be thrown by as worse than useless—at from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may have your best clothes spoiled -- and again to be mor- them." tified before your friends by using such leaky vessels; but what are all these inconveniences to the pangs and smarts, the mortification and trouble given by a

I could not wonder when I heard one exclaim "1

when you show a proper temper," it would soon The silver tumbler was a little leaky, my clothes were clerks to do it, who afterwards boasted that he had teach him to be reasonable. I think it the destruc-tion of government to be capricious, to refuse one day, what in circumstances not seen by the child to be dif-lamused myself a few minutes by moralizing on the bring punishment. Children very soon see whether misfortune, and run with their handkerchiefs to wipe more substantial mode of condoicnce in taking a secwe are consistent: and little deviations from an estab- away the wet and stain-- The accident was turn- ond wife. Le Globe, which relates this anecdote, caloner so much, that when Mr. Irving made a visit to some friends in Ireland, he visited him to become his assistant in the laborious duties of his ministry. Mr. Irving accepted his offer, though he had intended to devote himself for some time to solitary travel—and devote himself for some time to solitary travel—and one thing. I think of the greatest importance, and pitting eves to the stains;—while I endeavored to ANECDOTE OF BISHOP JEWEL. One thing, I think of the greatest importance, and pitying eyes to the stains; -- while I endeavored to when in Glasgow, he excited almost as much curiosiconsider the parent's word as their law. Giving up stain the good characters of others, by leaking out seonce after a command has passed, may lay the four-crets, or teiling their faults, or making a wrong appli-dation, and lead to the establishment of a principle of cation of innocent circumstances. I then enforced church. It was in the last year of Jewel's life, that come up to the Metropolis as a condidate for the vacant place in that church. Mr. I. complied with the
cant place in that church. Mr. I. complied with the
continuous and was introduced as the Assistant of Devenshire, and the action of Innocent curve and the canonical control of the whole with my text—"Thou shalt not go up and in one of his vacations, called on his patron, by whom upon God, my heart is so full of joy that the notes anvitation, and was introduced as the Assistant of Dr. as possible. I also think it dangerous to play with make the application and profit by the sulject as well he was cordially entertained, and then dismissed with

THE PERSECUTOR WHO BECAME A PREACHER.

We should never burt any one on account of their so much importance as he might otherwise be led to to do good as we have opportunity, to all who are around us, to our friends, to strangers, and even to en-

> Saul, however, thought and acted very differently; for he wished to kill all the disciples of the Saviour: and when many of them, to get out of his way, went from Jerusalem to Damascus, he went after them: he was madbent on their destruction.

But as he was going there, all on a sudden, a light, brighter than that of the sun at noonday, shone from

And a voice from heaven addressed him,-it said, Who art thou, Lord?" And the Lord said, "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest."

And Saul, trembling lest the Saviour should strike him dead for his wickedness and ernelty, and astonishtheir eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me."

And immediately he began to pray, and he became another man, even a good minister of Jesus Christ. and a zealous preacher of the everlasting gosgel. God's grace always makes a great and bless-We must all receive this grace, and beed change. come new creatures, or we can never enter into the kingdom of God.

And have I received this grace? If I have, God has

given me a new heart. He has taken away the heart

Oh, if I have received this grace, my heart and my mouth have been filled with praise,—and is it so?
Then I have been made sorry for my sins,—I have confessed them, and asked mercy and strength to for-

sake them,—and have I done so?
Then I have fled to the Lord Jesus for life and salvation. Then I love Him, and delight to think of wation. Then I love Him, and delight to time to Him,—and to read his blessed history,—and I try to recollect His instructions, and I treasure them up in had found their way into her bosom. She was worthy my memory and my heart; I take Him as my great to be the bride of our forefathers, and to become the example, and I am every day trying to become like Him. And is this indeed the case?—Youth's Friend.

OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MISS ABIGAIL GREEN.

No intelligence can be more gratifying to those who, considering themselves strangers and pilgrims upon earth, are shaping their course to the heavenly Canaan than the glad tidings of a fellow prisoner's release from this abode of sin and misery. It confirms them in the faith when it is known that the ransomed one had grown gray in the service of the Lord, had heared death's fallacious props of happiness give way, his single name dark vault with pleasure, sustaining every step with alone supports the building. I would see Jesus in ad noble fortifude and had shouted triumphantly in the act of taking the fearful plunge. We look down with mingled sentiments of joy and sorrow upon their poor, faded inanimate clay, and in concert with the glorified spirit just released from its load of earth, cry out. " O victory?

With feelings similar to these, we contemplate the praise. character of the late Miss ABIGAIL GREEN, of Boston, who departed this life on the 29th ult. aged 82 years. She was "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no ad; he alone is the Physician there.

guile." Fervent piety and godly simplicity, gentlecolors of the rainbow, so that all who beheld her, or ored with the charming spirit she possessed. The church of God was to her a Bethel--in it, she beheld be thou like a young hart upon the mountains." the King in his beauty, and sat under his banner with tions. Her attachment to the doctrines and discipline ed by the grace of the Redeemer? of our church was strong and uniform; yet there remore catholic views.

When her heart and flesh began to fail, and the last and happiness. sands of her glass were running out, she was unusually calm, resigned and happy. The joys of heaven, the society of the blest, the fruition, the eternity of bliss, light and healing. I would listen to his voice, saying, were the subjects that hung upon her lips and delight-Love worketh no evil to his neighbor-A whisperer ed her heart. In a word, she lived a Christian, and of life."

She is now no more a pilgrim and a stranger and a sojourner upon earth. Her mortal part remains with us; to it we shall shortly be united. The memory of sequences-It is the folly of speaking what ought not her bright example lives in our hearts and should in- is, then shall we be like him, and be for ever happying to be named at the time, and under the circumstan- cite us all to be looking for and hastening unto the ces in which it is done. It often gives an importance coming of the day of God that we may be found of Him

Her life and death teach us that the course of the may be kept secret. Persons may become regu- truly pious in this world, is as the shining light, shining lar traders in slander before they are aware of it, just more and more unto the perfect day. The star which by carrying from one to another stories which they God lights up in their path never goes down, nor hides which the pious visitants, from the circumstances under relate as matters of confidence, which if ever were God lights up in their path never goes down, nor hides which they were transcribed. The elder manuscript elate as matters of confidence, which if ever were its holy beams. It sheds perpetual sunshine around related, should have been mentioned openly and in them, and glances far off through the gloom of death's connexion with the circumstances which gave rise to dark prison house. O how delightful is its hallowed hem, and all would be harmless. Have a care there- radiance when the eye becomes dim, and the strength fore how you include in the mischievous practice of decays, and the winter of age hath shed down its snow entertaining your friends with the secrets of others; upon the deeply lined brow and the shadowy vailey of making those things to appear to be secrets kisses the distant horison and eternity rolls in upon the which never ought to be so represented. Remember soul with all its splendors, and "the chariot of Israel

one time you are liable to get scalded, at another to rest from their labors: and their works do follow

THE GATELBER.

ADDISON AND MALHERRE.

Addison's extrente anxiety to write finely and proper the object may be in itself; because, otherwise, an have been scalded once by him, I will take care how I erly sometime proved ludicrous. He was charged to this venerable man may be inferred from the fact, that write an account of the demise of Queen Anne to Dr. Owen's "Faith of God's Elect," was also copied A clever, obliging lady, kindly presented me with a Prince George of Denmark, but delayed it so long, tumbler of that very agreeable beverage--lemonade. that the government was obliged to employ one of the Aux. Miss. Herald.

ANECDOTE OF BISHOP JEWEL. Richard Hooker, author of Ecclesiastical Polity, good advice and a pastoral blessing. Jewel forgot, God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily however, to supply him with money. He immediately sent a servant to call him back, and told him, "I sent I am going to tell you about Saul; he lived a great for you, Richard, to lend you a horse, that hath carrioften feel a degree of backwardness very difficult to while ago, at Jerusalem, though he was born at a place ed me many a mile, and, I thank God, with much called Tarsus. He was brought up very well, and his ease." He then put in his hand a stout walking staff, with which he had travelled in Germany, and added. But he was an enemy to the Lord Jesus, and to all "Richard, I do not give thee my poney, I only lend him, so be sure you be honest, and bring him back again as you return to Oxford; and I do now give thee the benches, and got out, and went to the Isle of Wight ten groats to hear your charges to Exeter, and here are ten more for your mother; tell her that I send a I found it to be so extremely beautiful, that I actually religion. If our own religion be right, it will teach us Bishop's blessing along with it, and that I beg the continuance of her prayers for me. And mind, if you bring back my poney, I will give you ten more to carry you on foot to college, and so, God bless you, good Richard."

HALLEY AND SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Halley, the great mathematician, dabbled not a little in infidelity; he was rather too fond of introducing the subject; and once, when he had descanted somewhat freely on it, in the presence of his friend, Sir the heavens around him. He was so overpowered with Isaac Newton, the latter cut him short with this obserconverse on astronomy or the mathematics, because Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?" And he said, these are subjects you have industriously investigated, and which you well understand; but Religion is a subject on which I always hear you with pain, because it is one which you have not seriously examined, and, therefore, do not comprehend; you despise it because ed to hear His voice, said, "Lord! what wilt thou you have not studied it, and you will not study it because you despise it."

THE AGED.

" Oh, my coevals! remnants of yourselves! Poor human ruins, tott'ring o'er the grave! Shall we, shall aged men. like aged trees, Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling, Still more enamour'd of this wretched soil? Shall our pale, wither'd hands, be stretch'd out, Trembling, at once, with eagerness and age? With av'rice, and convulsions, grasping hard? Grasping at air! for what has earth beside?"

Night Thoughts

Montgomery has beautifully described Columbus, of stone, and given me a heart of flesh. He alone can do this; He did this for Saul. wid, anticipation, towards the new world, which he hoped to discover,

" Lights of heaven, he cried, Lead on; I go to win a glorious bride, By nature nursed beyond the jealous sea, Denied to ages, but betrothed to me."

This bride our pilgrim fathers found on these unvis. ited shores. On her shady bowers no rude spoiler had KNOWLES.

I WOULD SEE JESUS.

I would see Jesus in prosperity, that her fascinate ing light may not lead me to a dreadful precipice;— but that his good Spirit may whisper to my heart the noble inducements Christians have to devise liberal things; that I may ever be saying, "What am I, O Lord, that thou shouldst put into my heart to do these things, when 'he earth is thine and the fulness thereof; it is but thine own which I return unto thee.

I would see Jesus in adversity, because he is a riend born for such a state; because, when all the fallacious props of happiness give way, his single name versity, that I might order my cause before him, for he has all power in heaven and on carth, and easily can arrange future events, so as to throw a lustre on the darkest circumstances.

I would see Jesus in health, that I may turn at his death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy gentlest reproof; that I may not be full and forge; God, and be devoted, body as well as soul, to his

I would see Jesus in sickness, because he healeth all my diseases; he alone dispenses the balm of Gile

I would see Jesus in ordinances; for what are or-dinances without Christ? He shows himself through ness, meekness, and humility, with every kindred dinances without Christ? He shows himself through grace shone out conspicuous in her ways, words, and the lattices, he appears in his beauty, he is as the dew works. They were sweetly blended together like the unto Israel, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land; his people sit under his shade with great delight, had the pleasure of her acquaintance became enam- and his fruit is pleasant to their taste. They say con-

I would see Jesus in social intercourse. For what great delight. In her class meeting she always appeared like Moses on the mount, encircled with the peared like Moses on the mount, encircled with the peared like Moses on the mount, encircled with the peared like Moses on the mount, encircled with the peared like Moses on the mount, encircled with the pleasures of conversation? Are they not all unsatisfying and delusive, unless sanctifi-

I would see Jesus in my own heart, as Lord of its main but few among us who have more enlarged, or affections, of its purposes, of its pleasures; as the mover of its hopes and fears; the author of its existence

I would see Jesus in death, as the Sun of Righteous-"To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree "Fear not, I have the keys of hell and death." Arise, O thou weary follower of thy crucined Lord, and enter into thy rest.

I would see Jesus in glory; for what is heaven itself without him? But when we shall see him as he his presence. ----

LOVE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

In the British Museum there are two copies of the scriptures, which are peculiarly calculated to interest contains, "The Old and New Testaments, in short hand, 1686:" which were copied, during many a wakeful night, by a zealous Protestant, in the reign of James II., who, fearing that the attempts of that monarch to re-establish Popery, would terminate in the suppression of the sacred scriptures, resolved at least to secure a copy for his own use, by this ingenious method. The other manuscript contains the whole book of Psalms, and the New Testament, except the Revela tions, in 15 volumes, folio, written in characters an inch long, on black paper, manufactured on purpose, with a white ink. This perfectly unique copy written in 1745, at the cost of a Mr. Harries, a tradesman in London, whose sight having decayed with age, so as to prevent his reading the scriptures, though printed in the largest type, he incurred the expense of this transcription, that he might enjoy those sources of comfort, which "are more to be desired than gold, yea, than much fine gold." The religious sentiments of for him, in the same style, and occupies 3 volumes .-

ANECDOTE.

A worthy clergyman in the country caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accommodafion of the neighborhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by, whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to have been. As he passed, he accosted the clergyman thus-" Well doctor, for all your pains, I take it this is not the road to heaven." "True," replied he, " for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here."

Haydn, the musical Composer .- The poet Carjani once asked his friend Haydn, "how it happened that was a poor lad, indebted to the kindness of Bishop Jew- his church music was almost always of an animating. dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

> "Lord Erskine," says Dr. E. Clarke, "told me that Burke's manner was sometimes bad; 'it was like 'Once.' said he. 'I was that of an Irish chairman.' so tired of hearing him, in a debate upon the India bill, that, not liking he should see me leave the House of Commons, while he was speaking. I crept along under Afterwards, that very speech of his was published, and wore it into pieces by reading it."

ANECDOTE OF CRANMER.

Among the early enemies of this great and good man, were Dr. Thornton, suffragan of Dover, and Dr. Barber, a civilian, who, though entertained in his family, entrusted with his secrets, and indebted to him for many favors, entered into a conspiracy against him. Their letters were discovered; Cranmer took them both into his study, telling them that he had been basely and falsely abused by some, in whom he had its brightness, that he fell down on the ground almost vation. "I always attend to you, Dr. Halley, with always reposed the greatest confidence, and desiring the greatest deference, when you do us the honor to them to give him their advice, as to the conduct to be pursued toward them. "Marry!" said Barber, "such villains and knaves deserve to be presently hanged. without further trial."-" Hanging is too good for them," said Thornton, "and if there wan't an executioner, I would be hangman myself!" "O Lord, and most merciful God!" exclaimed Cranmer, solemnly looking up to heaven, "whom may a man trust in these days? How truly is it said, "Cursed be he that trusteth in man and maketh flesh his arm." Then, taking out the letters from his pocket, he asked. Know you these letters, my masters?"-They fell on their knees-and humbly sued for forgiveness. Well," replied the Archbishop, with mingled tenderness and dignity-" God make you both good men -1 never deserved this at your hands-but ask forgiveness of God, against whom you have highly of-

> Diogenes being asked, "how one should be revenged of his enemy," answered, by being a virtuous and honest man.

PUBLISHE

Vol. V.

ZION'S HERA

CONFERENCE PRESS-CONGI T. ASHLEY, PRINT CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year-first of January, the other the first of No subscription received for less th The papers will be forwarded to all sub is made for their discontinuance. Agents are allowed every tenth copy. -A

list connexion are authorized to taining subscribers an i receiving payar numications, they are requested to piring the names and residences of amount to be credited to each, in all of munications intended for publica puld be addressed to the Publisher. All communications (except those GENERAL AGEN

Rev. James Kevre, St. Louis, Miss. Charles Roche, Esq. Halifax, Nov. ORIGINAL COMMUN

O ye dry bones , hear ye the w These words, in their historical

PULPIT SKETC

mary reference to the restoration struction in godliness, to make us The principal features of a "The hand of the Lord was upon

the Lord implies power. The Lord powers men whom He chooses to a lost world. The Spirit of the Lo and they are anointed to preach the yen necessity is laid upon them, against them, if they preach not th d. How can they preach unless Almighty answers the question, a rogative of sending ministers into to Himself. "I will send," says send." Hence the church of En tion service, very properly requir ministry to be inwardly moved by preach the gospel. The first feat we can distinguish a true prophet by which he officiates.

And these signs shall follow .qual to the cause. If God sends t borizes him to preach, the spirit the divine illumination from ab word. There will be a voice w signs of his apostleship will accome of his Master's footsteps will be h For He sends no minister a warfa He promises to be with them to th ch they speak shall not return plish the great purpose for which This divine authority accompabearts and consciences of men, of fall in preaching without the Spirit. It is this which makes

"The still small voice is wanted Whose word at once leaps forth who calls for things that are not, Human learning, without divine Our discourses may be correct a bellished by art, and highly ador of rhetoric, regular in all their every thing grand and sublime in but without the enlivening influen it, they will be like sounding bra cymbal. The gospel which can ized, and has no power in it, is n was taught by our Lord and his

pel which has brought life and i The next feature of the true pro and energy by which he is anima He has a discovery of the state -And the prophet was set dow valley, and he was caused to round about them, and behold, in the open valley, and lo, they . He has a lively representation millions who are lying compose py in the open valley of an unco e sword of God drawn upon

hand writing which condemns fiery law denouncing its venge anathemas. Knowing, therefor law, he persuades men. With nied by tears and prayers, he in sinners to be reconciled to Goo their rebellion, they should be and destroyed without remedy. a sense of man's fallen and und ing no way of recovery, save b stant submission to the requir he shakes them with the thui come, and ringing the dreadful perdition to the finally incorrig suit till they have grounded the and paid their vows at the feet for immortal souls is another m which a true prophet of the Lor He is obedient to the heavenly

phesied as I was commanded. speak no more in his name, but up in my bones, and I was wear I could not stay." He may tren responsibility, and exclaim wit God. I cannot speak, for I am great apostle. Who is sufficient occouraged by the voice of His saying, "Be not afraid of the thee to theliver thee-fear not, ! men;" for "I am with thee at mouth and a wisdom to thee." his lips, and sounds an alarm o Like Moses, he stands up in the Israel, and cries aloud, Who and with heroic firmness, like mel, fearlessly delivers his me tide of popular opinion, the nu ess of his enemies.

A true prophet is sent of Go decessary gifts and graces to r uccessful minister of the cove The characters to whom he They are here represented bones. - "Son of man, these d house of Israel."

They were dead. It is writ passes and sins. To be carna one man sin entered into the w and so death hath passed upon ninned. Not merely tempora ing a separation from God by ceping through every avent